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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30,

1900

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PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 29

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

AT

MANSFIELD, CONN.
(P. O. STORRS, CONN.)

For the period embraced within the first day of December, 1899, and November 30, 1900

PART I

"No man is born into this world whose work is not born with him; there is always work, and tools to work withal, for those who will; and blessed are the horny hands of toil."—EMERSON.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

Hartford Press
THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY
1901

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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President, *ex officio.*

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Appointed by the Senate.

Term Expires in 1901.

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Term Expires in 1903.

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Term Expires in 1901.

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Conn. agric. col.

P797

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(Storrs, Conn.)

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MARTIN M. FRISBIE.

To His Excellency, GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY,
Governor of the State of Connecticut:

I have the honor to submit herewith the Report of the Board of Trustees of The Connecticut Agricultural College for the year ended September 30, 1900.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE A. HOPSON,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Trustees of The Connecticut Agricultural College:

GENTLEMEN: — The President of The Connecticut Agricultural College has the honor to transmit to the Honorable Board of Trustees his third annual report for the calendar year ending November 30, 1900. Following the President's Report you will find, respectfully submitted, reports of the different departments of the College, and the annual catalogue for the college year, 1900-1901.

The State College of Connecticut, born in the closing years of the nineteenth century, and still youthful in its development, looks forward to the dawn of the twentieth century as a point beyond which all doubt vanishes in regard to the experimental features of the Land Grant Colleges; for they have become an established fact as the cap-stone in the public school structure, whether that structure be the best means for human education in a democracy or not.

This is a professional age, and all classes are coming to the knowledge of the fact that no line of work is free from competition, and that he who competes successfully with another must put "superior intelligence into his work" from his own brain. If the laws of development are sure, then intellectuality must not only perpetuate itself, but also must reach a higher degree of development in individuals, and improve gradually the general mass; and, in the next decade, more departments of labor hitherto regarded as menial will rise to the dignity of professions by reason of the intelligence and skill behind their operations. At the foundation of every so-called profession is a well-selected library, especially adapted to the progress and success of that profession — for example, law, theology, medicine. And through this instrumentality the operator adds to his wisdom and experience the wisdom, observation, and experience of others. So must agriculture and the mechanic arts keep in touch with all that is latest and best in thought, and in the world of invention, and raise themselves to the level of other professions in intelligence and progressive skill.

For such work the Land Grant Colleges and the college Experiment Stations are especially established and endowed. Their rapid growth and wide popularity have been phenomenal in many states, and the former enactments of Congress in relation to these schools, together with the bill now pending in the lower House, are concrete evidence of the general interest felt in this movement toward an intelligent profession in all departments of industrial activity.

The year has been marked with both progress and encouragement. At the last commencement the College sent out a class of ten young women and eight young men, the most advanced of any class yet graduated from the institution. The entering class of twenty-eight members gives evidence of better preparation than usual, and has entered upon the class work with an interest and ambition very hopeful to observe. The course has been improved by the introduction of physics, chemistry, civics, and ancient history in the freshman year. It is expected that this improvement will be appreciated both by the students and the instructors in the more advanced work of the class-room. Keeping in touch with other institutions, the subject of forestry has been added also to the curriculum, and is under the immediate charge of Mr. H. A. Ballou, instructor in botany.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY.

With the beginning of the current college year Dr. Campbell E. Waters of Johns Hopkins University was appointed to the Department of Chemistry and Physics, to which position he brings education and training from an institution that ranks among the first in the country in its thoroughness of training and in the spirit of its scientific research.

Professor Henry R. Monteith of Farmington, graduate of Dartmouth College, was elected to the Department of English, History, Civics, and Political Economy. His experience in the class-room and his ripe scholarship are already producing the best results, and that too at the foundation of the college work in the lower classes. Taking into consideration the preparation of students entering the college, you will at once see the importance of both experience and scholarship at the beginning.

Miss Lulu G. Lincoln, for three years in charge of the ladies' department of the College, and Mrs. Maude K. Wheeler, instructor in Domestic Science, resigning their positions in June, Mrs. Marcia G. Greenough, Ph.B., of Peacedale, R. I., graduate of the Boston University, was elected to the position of Lady Principal of Grove Cottage, and professor of Domestic Science. Mrs. Greenough is a teacher whose college training has been thorough and complete, and one who has had a wide experience in her profession, both in class work, music, and the theory and practical work of Domestic Science as related to the home life.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Several improvements have been suggested in the individual reports to which you are referred; others will naturally suggest themselves to your minds as guardians of the State's interest in the advancement and diffusion of scientific knowledge among the industrial classes. Compared with other colleges in the adornment of the college campus with roads, walks, trees, and shrubs there is room for great improvement, both in the grounds themselves and in the approaches and entrances to the grounds. You are already acquainted with the needs of the college in the way of further equipment in buildings and other appliances for college work. I need not recount them here. The interiors of the Main Building, Grove Cottage, Old and New Dormitories, the Chemical Laboratory, the Greenhouse, and the Valentine house have been "overhauled" and put in good condition both as to sanitary relations and their preservation. The "old conference house," situated on the edge of the campus front, and procured by the College last spring, has been removed from its site, and is to be utilized as an office, storehouse, and incubating plant by the Poultry Department.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

Agricultural Hall is a new feature in our building equipment, as to its solidity of structure. A stone and brick building sixty by forty feet, three stories high, has been erected in connection with the small building formerly used as the college creamery. This building will be devoted exclusively to Agriculture, Dairying, and Veterinary Science. It contains a creamery, equipped with modern machinery, apparatus, cold storage, and general outfit second to none in New England. Class rooms and office rooms have been arranged for; and, when in operation, will be found to add very much to our facilities for instruction, both in class work and laboratory exercises. This building was designed and built under the supervision of the master mechanic, Professor H. S. Patterson, and is an excellent example of economy in building. In connection with this feature of equipment, the college farm, enlarged in its producing capacity by the rental of the Valentine estate, has during the year furnished hay and forage crops sufficient for all the stock of the place save grain and mixed feeds.

In this College agriculture has always stood foremost among the departments, and the past year has been no exception, and it is still the policy of the institution to encourage the art of agriculture, and make the study of the subject as attractive and popular as possible to all students, especially those from the farms, though it is not to be expected that all will follow any one occupation, but rather that each shall pursue that calling for which he is best fitted. The dairy work of the College has already made itself known in this State and in other states as well. With increased facilities we may look for results the equal of those in any state college in the country.

The horticultural division of the farm has expanded its fruit culture to the extent of a ten-acre fruit orchard recently planted. An improvement greatly to be desired in this connection is a garden plot of sufficient size to produce in its season a supply of different varieties of garden truck large enough to satisfy the demands of the College. The use of separate plots, widely scattered, for this purpose, as is now the case, neither shows the work of the department to advantage as an object lesson to young farmers nor gains for the department that credit which it ought to receive.

MECHANIC ARTS.

There seems to be a growing demand for expansion in the department of mechanic arts. To those who desire instruction and practice in this branch of industry consideration is due in accordance with the acts establishing aid to the several states maintaining Land Grant Colleges. Some work has been done every year in a quiet way in this department of the College, but always and at all times at a disadvantage. The only room for woodwork is a small one used as a repair shop for the whole College, and always filled with work for repairs or improvements. Mechanical and free-hand drawing do not develop into that finished product that the times and conditions demand. The same is true in relation to other work in the mechanic arts; there is great need of room and apparatus. To be sure, all may not become mechanical engineers, nor blacksmiths, neither will all become farmers. Provided the student obtain the education that makes him an intelligent citizen of the State, it is sufficient if the College discovers to the student that for which he is best fitted in his life work. Those who are interested and desire to know the intent and mission of the Land Grant Colleges are respectfully referred to a "Memorial Address" on Senator Morrill, delivered at New Haven in the convention of Agricultural Colleges by President G. W. Atherton of the State College of Pennsylvania, November 14, 1900. A mechanical department, however, separate from the College and situated in any other part of the State would be a distinct institution by itself, and of no advantage whatever to the Connecticut Agricultural College.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

The College Library has been steadily increasing for two years past, both in its number of volumes and in its usefulness. The best books on Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Science, Economics, and Literature, Mathematics and Mechanics, History and Fiction, have been carefully selected, and in accordance with advices from all departments of the College. In these modern days college libraries should contain a good working collection, held strictly to reference uses, besides those books for circulation among members of the institution. Lecture and laboratory methods of instruction require libraries equipped at their best, and so arranged as to offer the greatest facility for ready reference. Eight thousand one hundred and twenty-seven volumes constitute the present College Library, of which six hundred and seventeen were added during this year.

The present librarian, Miss Edwina M. Whitney, Ph.B., graduate of Oberlin College, appointed by you at the beginning of the current year to succeed Mrs. J. S. Palmer, née Bowen, resigned, graces the position, to which you assigned her, with dignity, ability to arrange, classify, and tabulate the material of the library; and, with her superior knowledge of books, to assist students in their search for information.

THE COLLEGE OFFICE.

Mr. Charles E. Myers, instructor in accounting, has been in charge of the college account books during the past year. With three distinct funds and so many departments to be accounted for, the details of the office work are not few. Mr. Myers has developed for his department a complete set of books peculiarly adapted to the accounts and funds of the College, and a system which enables the exact condition of the finances of the College to be known at all times, though this work was one year in arrears when taken up by Mr. Myers. All bills are now filed at the office, including bills for ten years past. All correspondence is carefully noted and strict attention is given to minute matters.

In conjunction with class work Mr. Myers is at work upon a system especially adapted to farm accounts, and will offer this course in the winter and spring terms of the present year, as an elective course to the Senior class. When perfected it is the intention of the author to place his system of farm accounts before the agriculturists of the State without charge, if they desire it.

STUDENT LABOR.

It is the policy of the College to employ at paid labor such students as are worthy and industrious, and who have either to work their own way or help themselves to a certain extent, so far as there is work to be done that does not require the best skill. Compulsory labor being no longer a feature of the curriculum, better work is demanded of the student in the class-room, and a better scholarship will emanate from the State College. The State College of Connecticut seems to be the last of the colleges to abandon such labor, but no worthy student need be discouraged, if only he has the " stuff " in him, and the courage to deny himself and apply himself with assiduity to study and work. And this assistance should be tendered to those only who are worthy, industrious, and of good habits, and conduct above reproach. All departments are required to give instructive laboratory work in all subjects that pertain to industrial education, sufficient to familiarize the student with the application of his scientific theories learned in the class-room.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

In the education of young men and women in an industrial college a gymnasium is as necessary a part of the equipment as is a laboratory, or other equipment — that is, in the completeness of that education. Granted that there is the military drill and work for the men, yet from December to April the muster field is in no condition for drilling, to make no mention of the weather meanwhile. Besides, most of the young men come from a condition of hard muscular exertion to that of mental labor, and a certain amount of physical work is necessary to preserve the equilibrium. Some get it, others do not, and none with system and regularity.

Baseball, football, and polo, with some track work, have constituted the athletics of the college year. In their athletic contests with teams of other institutions, at home and abroad, our own teams have won their share of the honors, and have conducted themselves with a spirit of manliness worthy of note. For muscular training and physical development a gymnasium, with well appointed baths, is an equipment whose value can hardly be estimated. As at present arranged no male student has access to a bath tub, though it be the close of the nineteenth century.

The management and instructors of the College invite all persons who are interested in the work of education, interested in any or all departments of farming, floriculture, and fruit raising, to visit the institution, inspect the work of the class-rooms and laboratories, and become acquainted with The Connecticut Agricultural College. For a more complete description of the work of the various departments you are referred to the individual reports of the several professors of the College.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE W. FLINT,
President.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

President G. W. Flint:

Sir: — The general plan of class-room instruction in Agriculture is the same as it has been for the past few years, except that the adoption of elective courses in the Senior year allows time for treating some subjects more thoroughly than formerly. The work has been grouped into four divisions: (1) Agronomy or Plant Production, (2) Dairying, (3) Animal Industry, (4) Rural Economics or Farm Management. As far as possible the subjects are placed in the last two years of the course. This is done with the belief that it is wise to have the students get as much training as possible in the sciences bearing on agriculture, before the special application of these sciences to the operation of the farm are taught.

So large a part of the time of the Professor of Agriculture is occupied with Station duties and the general management of the department as a whole that it has become necessary to assign much of the work of instruction to assistants. The highest efficiency in Station work cannot be expected from specialists whose class duties occupy the major part of their time or energy. The Board has evidently realized this and has provided assistants, who are fully capable of giving a portion of the instruction in Agriculture.

The work in Agronomy, or the general management and improvement of soils, and the cultivation of farm crops, has been given during the Sophomore year. The instruction in this division has been largely given by W. A. Stocking, Jr., and has been supplemented by a considerable amount of laboratory field practice in the preparation of home mixtures for various crops is given by the writer the last term of the Junior year. A thorough course in this is offered, as it is deemed very essential to all branches of agriculture.

Mr. C. L. Beach has full charge of the work in Dairying. The details of this work in the general course, and in the short course, will be outlined in his report. It will, therefore, not be enlarged upon here. The equipment of the Dairy Division has been much improved by the completion of a dairy and agricultural building. This building is being fitted with all the modern dairy appliances, and will soon be equipped for work of the highest efficiency.

The work in Animal Industry includes the principles of feeding and the calculation of rations for farm animals, the breeds of cattle, sheep, and swine, and the general management of farm livestock. Laboratory practice is given in the mixing of feeding stuffs so as to make a complete ration; and practice in weighing feeds and in feeding will be given as far as possible. At the request of this department the trustees have recently approved of a plan to place upon the farm several representatives of the leading types of sheep. Small flocks of three types will soon be selected. These will represent one breed of the large, coarse-wooled type, one breed of typical mutton sheep, and one breed of fine-wooled sheep. This will add to our facilities in this branch of instruction.

Within the past two years I have given much time to the development of a course in Rural Economy or Farm Management. This branch of instruction has not been given the place in agricultural courses that its importance would seem to demand. The business methods of farmers are more often criticised than anything else. The course includes such topics as the history and progress of agriculture, rural law, capital, labor, farm machinery and equipment, specialties in farming, farm buildings, etc.

A study of Station reports and bulletins is made a part of the elective course in the Senior year. In view of the large amount of valuable material that the stations are putting out, it is of vast importance that the student of agriculture should familiarize himself with the work. New discoveries are being made each year and the practical operations of the farm must be modified to correspond to the results of the latest research. The assignment of topics for library reference and for discussion will familiarize the students with the best material available on different lines of experimenting.

The Poultry Division, under the management of Mr. R. W. Dallas, has made rapid growth during the past year. Instruction is given to the Sophomore class during the winter term. This includes not only lectures on the principles of poultry culture, but also laboratory practice in the running of incubators, feeding fowls, caponizing, and preparing poultry for market. We were able to supply a considerable demand for eggs for setting, and for young chicks during the past season, and the coming spring we hope to supply a greater demand. One aim of the Poultry Division is to supply farmers at reasonable prices with a better class of stock than is found on most farms to-day. A building will be available during the coming season for an office and work room, with a good cellar for incubators. The brooder house should be improved by the addition of a cement floor and a brick or stone underpinning. This is essential to prevent losses from rats.

The substitution of laboratory field work for paid manual labor has made possible a much larger amount of practical instruction. An effort is being made to familiarize the students with all lines of farm work, beginning with the more simple operations of the farm, such as care and use of tools and teams, and following with the judging and scoring of livestock, the preparation of rations, and the mixing of fertilizers. As far as possible the laboratory work in any particular subject comes the same time in the course as the class-room instruction in the same subject.

During the past year the equipment for instructive labor has been increased by the purchase of a number of farm machines. Our facilities in this line are increasing year by year, and it is becoming important that a suitable building should be provided in which to store machinery and wagons. At present our equipment is scattered throughout the buildings of two separate farms, a condition that adds to the inconvenience of using it, and still more to its proper display before students and visitors. A storage house about 36 x 50 feet in surface area, with a dry basement, would furnish storage space for wagons and machinery, and could be so constructed as to provide a room where small tools could be securely stored and another where repairs could be made.

The enlargement of the farm by the lease of the Valentine estate has, for the first time in several years, made possible the production of sufficient coarse fodders for the needs of all the livestock of the College. The buildings on the leased property provide ample space for the storage of crops, and for housing young cattle, sheep, and swine. The stables on the College farm had become too limited for the growing herd, but the new arrangement will allow space for increasing the number of milch cows, by the removal of the young stock to other quarters.

It is hoped that the equipment of the farm may be made of greater value in the future than in the past for experimental purposes. The two chief uses of the farm should be for instruction and for experimenting. The first is of prime importance to the students who are here to receive its advantages, while the latter should be made of as great value as possible to the farmers of the State. Lack of means and press of other work have prevented the Station from enlarging upon its work along the lines of feeding and field experiments, but it is hoped that the conditions may be more favorable for such experiments in the near future. It is desirable also that the work of the Station should be of as great value to the students as practicable, and this can be accomplished only when as much as possible of its work is done where it is open to their inspection.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES S. PHELPS,
Professor of Agriculture and Vice-Director of the Station.

REPORT OF THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

President G. W. Flint:

SIR: — I take pleasure in making the following report of the Dairy Department. You are familiar with the plans for the equipment of our new dairy building; but others who may chance to read this report may be interested in a detailed description.

I had the privilege during the summer of visiting the dairy schools of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York, and Guelph, Ontario. From ideas thus gained plans for the arrangement and equipment of our own building have resulted, which, when carried into effect, should give us facilities for instruction the equal of any of the above schools mentioned. The object aimed at in our instruction is to give the student in the class-room an understanding of the principles that underlie modern dairy practice, and to show the application of these ideas in the operation of the dairy creamery.

The character and extent of this instruction may be presented by a brief description of the equipment, with an outline of the practical work required of each student, the reason for each operation having previously been explained during the lecture hour. The equipment of the building and the plan of operation are not for the purpose of making money, but to give the largest opportunity for investigation, and to furnish the means for becoming familiar with several of the leading styles of apparatus. The practical work may be described under four heads — Creamery Practice, Private Dairy Practice, Pasteurization, and Preparation of Milk for Market and Milk Testing.

Creamery Practice. — A detail of students receives the milk as it is delivered by the patrons at the receiving room. The milk is weighed, inspected in the usual way for the detection of taint or odor, and with the Farrington tablet test, and is then aerated, cooled, and delivered to the creamery. The creamery is equipped with a receiving vat, milk pump, milk heater, two turbine and one belt power separators, two cream ripening vats, a combined churn and worker, a box churn, a Mason and a National butter worker.

A test of the speed, capacity, and skimming efficiency of each separator is made by each student. The effect of variation of temperatures in separating and change of speed and other operations are observed. Cream is ripened at different temperatures, and to different degrees of acidity, churned at various temperatures, and the effect on the quality of butter and the efficiency of churning noted. In these and other operations blank reports are supplied to help the student understand the observations he should make, and to help him with his work.

Preparation of Milk for Market. — The room for this work is equipped with a Pott's pasteurizer, a Star milk cooler, a power bottle washer, and a steam oven for sterilizing milk bottles, and other devices used in handling and preparing milk for direct consumption. The public is each year demanding greater purity and wholesomeness in its milk supply. In a few instances private dairymen have studied this problem, and by producing a high grade milk have catered to this demand. Notable examples are Mr. Gurler's dairy near Chicago, the Thorndale Dairy near Philadelphia, the Francesca Dairy near New York city, and the Nelson Dairy near Boston. Each of these dairies is milking one hundred or more cows, and is selling the milk for twelve cents a quart in the respective cities.

It is a reflection on our Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges generally that they are not doing more to help solve this problem of pure milk, and that the private dairymen above mentioned, and others, are the pioneers in this new field. With the College herd and dairy farm at our disposal a market milk room in which the milk produced can be handled in the best manner, and a bacteriological laboratory in which the efficiency of the precautions used at each step in the exclusion of bacteria may be tested, we have the conditions and the necessary equipment for the study and investigation of the best methods of production and preservation of market milk. Only after this study and investigation has taken place in a thorough and systematic way, can one give instruction on this important subject on a sound and intelligent basis.

Artificial Refrigeration. — The milk room and creamery will be equipped with artificial refrigeration by means of the brine system. The four essential parts in this system are the compressor, the condenser, the expansion coils, and the circulating pump. The compressor is a pumping engine designed to compress the ammonia gas and force it through the pipes of the condenser under pressure.

The condenser is a series of pipes submerged in cold water, in which the combined effects of the pressure and the cold water reduce the gas to a liquid. The expansion coils are placed in a tank of brine, and the liquid ammonia is fed into them by means of a sensitive valve. The liquid ammonia rapidly expands into a gaseous state, and in so doing absorbs the heat from the surrounding brine, making it intensely cold; it is then circulated in pipes by means of the pump wherever cold is needed.

This brine will be used to cool milk on the Star cooler in the receiving room, to cool the milk after being heated in the pasteurizing vat, to maintain a low temperature in the storage vat in the creamery, to cool the cream in the cream vats in preparation for churning, to cool and maintain a proper temperature in the churn room, and to produce the needed cold in the refrigerators. Besides two refrigerators to be used by the dairy, there will be one provided for the farm for dressed meat, one each for the Horticultural and Poultry departments.

Farm Dairy Room. — This room will be equipped with hand machinery such as is used in private dairies. There are five different styles of hand separators for comparison, and with each will be provided a churn, cream ripening vat, butter worker, and Babcock test. In the use of this equipment to each of a number of students will be given an equal quantity of mixed milk; and, in competition, they will be asked to separate the milk, ripen and churn the cream, salt, work, and pack the butter, make the necessary Babcock tests, make a full report of all operations, and return the resulting butter.

Milk Testing. — The milk testing laboratory will contain hand and steam Babcock testers, also desk room and appliances for determining the solids in milk, the detection of adulterations of milk, and for determining the acidity of milk and cream. Other accommodations are, on the second floor of the new building, a class-room, an office, and a bacteriological laboratory, and in the wing of the building a boiler and engine-room, with coal shed attached.

Dairy School. — Our increased facilities for instruction in dairy practice should induce more young men to take advantage of our short course dairy school. The next term of this school will open January 7, 1901, and continue twelve weeks. The students in this course spend three hours of each day in the practical work of the dairy, and two hours in lecture and class-room work on the following subjects: Feeds and Feeding, Principles of Breeding, History of Dairy Breeds, Selection of the Dairy Cow, Diseases of the Dairy Cow, with home treatment and remedies, Ventilation of Barns, Dairy Bacteriology, Dairy Bookkeeping, and Lectures on Milk and its Products.

Needs of the Department. — Our new building and equipment give excellent facilities for instruction in manufacture of milk and its products. But this is only one side of a dairy equipment. The production of a sound product to be manufactured is equally important. In the class-room emphasis is laid on the necessity for good ventilation, ample sunlight, and sanitary conditions of dairy barns; and the importance of comfortable and cleanly cow stalls, not only as a means of insuring health to our animals, but for the highest returns from our business as well. Our practice and example should be in accordance with this teaching. During the last two years we have had tuberculosis to contend with in our dairy herd; and, during the last eighteen months, there have been five cases of abortion. Veterinarians and others may disagree as to the causes of these diseases, the method of infection, their treatment and remedy; but the great majority will agree that the best means for their eradication is in providing sanitary conditions. For the above reasons I beg leave to offer the following suggestions: The sanitary conditions of the college barn can be improved by removing the tool shed on the south side, which obstructs much of the direct sunlight; the insertion of more windows in the stable, the introduction of the "King System of Ventilation," the cementing of the manure gutters in order that they may be flushed out with water, and the introduction of some of the modern cow stalls.

Tuberculosis in the College Herd. — Since my last report there has been one reaction to the tuberculin test in the healthy herd. In April, 1900, eight animals from the reacting herd were shipped to Boston, slaughtered under government inspection, and a careful post mortem examination made. The disease was present in all the animals, but in four cases in the encysted form, showing apparently a recovery from the disease. The carcasses of all these animals passed inspection, and were sold for meat without discrimination, and netted the College about $25 per head. We have remaining in the reacting herd three head, two of which are registered Jerseys and valuable animals. They are apparently in good health. If these animals are not a source of infection, as indicated by future tuberculin tests, it is thought best to keep them for the present at least, for the sake of their offspring. Thus far fourteen reacting animals have been disposed of at an average price of

$22.60, and from these animals have been raised ten calves that are free from disease.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES L. BEACH,
Assistant Professor of Agriculture.

REPORT OF THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

President G. W. Flint:

SIR: — The class work of this department has varied but little the past season from recent previous years. As the work with the seniors is during the elective terms about one-third of the class selected this course, others of the young women were prevented by conflict of hours of class. The abolishment of the labor system will require very marked changes in the plans of work in the future, as at present the class gets little or no practice in the various operations of the department in connection with the class-room exercises.

This department, which is, or should be, the second, at least, in importance in the institution, has no headquarters or office on the grounds, and no room for any inside practice work. It has no place to properly prepare vegetables for use or sale or to perform many other operations which need a building. It stands very much in need of a laboratory, which would supply these wants, and in which the department of botany might be accommodated. With such a building a short winter course in horticulture could be instituted that would be of value. Lack of room prohibits such a course now.

In connection with short courses the department of horticulture could readily undertake such a course in the summer vacation. It is well supplied with bearing trees and vines, and the vegetable garden and grounds afford ample means for teaching and practice. Such a course can be arranged at present that would be more valuable than any winter course, but perhaps not as convenient for students to attend. I would recommend advertising such a course for the coming summer, in addition to the usual summer term.

No important additions to the permanent improvement of the grounds has been made the past season. A few trees and shrubs have been planted, but most of the work done has been to care for the grounds already in shape. There is much in sight that needs putting in permanent condition, particularly in the vicinity of the cottages, that the plantings may be made. Many of the trees in the College nursery are large enough to be put in permanent location.

During the summer extensive repairs have been made on the greenhouse. The benches which have been used five years were largely replaced. The glass was also taken out and reset. While at these repairs it was revealed that a very few years more will call for a new building, as all parts show the decay which this class of structures undergo in a short time. Aside from this a building for specimen plants is much needed, as the present house is largely used for forcing and propagation.

In accordance with plans made and reported last year the tract of land selected for a commercial orchard was prepared by the removal of most of the large surface stone, then fitted and planted last spring, so far as the trees were available. The rest, as well as all losses from last spring planting, was put in the past fall. This orchard now contains about 410 trees of the standard, winter, market apples set two rods apart, each way, for the permanent orchard. In addition about one-third is interplanted with pear, plum, peach, and other early bearing apples, making the trees one rod apart to test the ideas advocated by many growers of the feasibility of close planting at first, and removing the extra trees later. The total planting embraces over 950 trees. Aside from the ideas advanced which are being tried in this orchard, the department is also testing others in regard to propagation that will be of interest in future years.

In compliance with requests from several sections, the department made displays of its products at four fairs, three in connection with the farm and one of fruit products alone. These exhibits in all cases attracted much attention and advertised the work of the College in those lines. The department has also furnished some fine fruit for the state exhibit at Buffalo next year, which is now in cold storage for that purpose.

The thanks of the department are due to several parties for gifts of plants and cuttings, notably Mr. H. L. Jeffrey of Woodbury, who has aided us at different times in this way. The head of the department is under obligation to the Hon. Board for permitting him to examine the work being done at other colleges the past summer. Many valuable ideas were suggested that will be of future use here.

The assistance of Mr. W. A. Warren in the operations of the department, particularly in the care and work of the greenhouse, has, as usual, been very valuable.

Respectfully submitted,
A. G. GULLEY,
Professor of Horticulture.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

President G. W. Flint:

SIR: — During the past year the work of the farm has been conducted by methods corresponding in general to those followed in former years. The most important work of the farm is that of instruction, either directly or indirectly.

With this purpose in mind, an effort has been made to have the farm serve as a laboratory for showing the conditions and problems which may be supposed to exist on the ordinary Connecticut farm. To the students has been given an opportunity not only to see, but also to actually perform most of the various farm operations. When practicable, special pains have been taken to illustrate operations and conditions peculiar to other parts of the state, as well as those common to this immediate section. The leasing of the Valentine estate last spring greatly increased the work of the farm, but this work was done by the use of improved tools, without adding to the force of farm help.

Crops Produced. — In growing the farm crops, three main purposes have been kept in mind, namely, growing such crops as would supply to the dairy herd the coarse fodders needed; those products which could be utilized by the boarding clubs; and such other crops as would be of value as a means of instruction to the students. A large number of varieties of the various crops were grown in order to show their relative values.

Swine. — Two breeds are kept, the Berkshires and Cheshires. The former, as examples of the heavier breeds, are black, are easy keepers, and may be easily fattened at almost any age. As examples of the medium weight breeds, the Cheshires are typical. These are white, slower in maturing, and especially valuable as producers of bacon. It is hoped that before long the piggery may be enlarged sufficiently to allow the keeping of a third breed as a type of the smaller breeds.

Improvements. — Besides the regular farm work several acres of new land have been cleared and brought under cultivation during the past season. Considerable extent of permanent line fence has been built, and a number of cross fences, mostly of stone walls, have been cleared away, making larger and more easily worked fields. As the result of an appropriation made by the Trustees, the following tools and machinery have been added to the farm equipment during the year: One plain disc harrow, one Acme harrow, one Osborne spring-tooth harrow, one Osborne smoothing harrow, one Keystone weeder, one Success weeder, one Prout's horse hoe, one " M " hand plow, one National reversible sulky plow, one Clark's disc sulky plow, one Champion farm wagon, one Adriance Buckeye mower, one New Model Mudgett hay tedder, one Keystone Chief side-delivery rake, one Keystone hay loader, one Thompson's wheelbarrow grass and grain sower, one Farmer's Friend grain and fertilizer sower, and one " Wonder " potato digger. These, in addition to what the farm already possessed, make a fairly representative equipment of our modern farm tools, and give an opportunity for the students to compare the work done by them.

The knowledge gained here should serve as a guide in the purchase of tools for their own farms. The successful farmer of the future will be the man who makes his brain and his teams do the work which the man of to-day does with his hands. It is our purpose to have as complete a line of labor-saving tools as possible, and we hope to keep adding to the equipment as new and improved tools are put upon the market.

Class Work. — Three hours each week during the fall term were given to the study of the soils, farm tools, principles and methods of cultivation, care and use of manures, etc. Roberts' " Fertility of the Land " was used as the basis of this work. During the winter term the short dairy course students met four times a week in cattle feeding. Special emphasis was put upon the principles of nutrition, composition of feeds, feeding standards, value and method of making balanced rations, etc., all of these questions being treated in the most practical manner possible, by means of lectures and text-books. The Sophomore class met three hours a week during the spring term for work in crop production.

Student Labor. — Under the old system, which existed during the greater part of the year, an effort was made to familiarize each student with the actual performance of the various kinds of farm work. The work was, as far as possible, graded so that the lower class men performed the simpler operations and the upper class men the work with teams and machinery. In order to give experience in directing men, the Seniors were frequently put in charge of a few students and held responsible for the proper performance of certain pieces of work. This method proved to be very satisfactory. During the fall term of the current college year the Freshmen and Sophomores met two afternoons a week for farm laboratory work. Under the new system the same plan of grading the work is followed. To each student is given enough work to make him familiar with the operation. To each student also is given as great a variety of operations as his previous training and personal ability will permit.

The increased acreage of the farm has enabled us to produce all the crops needed for the farm and dairy herd. One of the most pressing needs now is a spacious tool and wagon house, where all the tools can be properly housed. The hay barn also should be slightly remodeled in order to adapt it to the use of the horse hay-fork, and, at the same time, to increase its storage capacity.

Respectfully submitted,
W. A. STOCKING, JR.,
Farm Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, FORESTRY, AND MILITARY SCIENCE.

President G. W. Flint:

SIR: — The work in Botany during the year just past has been along the same lines as given in the last annual report.

For the present year one important change has been made: the elementary work formerly assigned to the Freshman class has been transferred to the Sophomore class. This was done mainly because it is deemed advisable to give the time of the Freshman class to the branches of English, Physics, Chemistry, History, Civics, and Mathematics. This course will, as before, embrace the elements of Structural, Systematic, and Physiological Botany.

The course planned for the Seniors was successfully carried out in the winter and spring terms. Four students elected this course, which included lectures and laboratory work in Systematic Botany and Physiology of Plants. Practically the same work is outlined for the present Senior class as was given to the preceding one.

During the year a collection of grasses was presented to the College by Hon. T. S. Gold, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and a Trustee of this College; but this, like all our other botanical collections, is not available for use, because there is, as yet, no place suitable for exhibiting it.

Military Department. — In the work of this department there have been no important changes, but some smaller ones are noticed.

Last winter three classes were instructed in class-work on the "Infantry Drill Regulations," once each week, but as no time was assigned in the schedule of class hours, these recitations came, of necessity, at the regular drill hour. This interfered seriously with the work of the drill, and it is to be hoped it will not be necessary in the future.

In appointing the cadet officers for this year it seemed wise to appoint a cadet captain, with the plan in view of causing the cadets to feel more and more the responsibility of the appearance and conduct of the cadet company. The drill now occurs in two periods of one and one-half hours, instead of in three periods of one hour each. This change was made to accommodate the drill to the schedule of classes, which, on account of the change regarding the manual labor of the students, is different from the schedule of previous terms.

The inspection of dormitories has occurred regularly on Saturdays, with frequent visits to the cadets' rooms to inspect the order and neatness of their apartments.

In addition to the above, the subject of Forestry has been assigned to my department, and it is intended to develop as complete a course in this popular subject as is consistent with our general curriculum. The course as now planned includes Forest Botany, Forest Influences, Distribution of Forests, Forest Planting, Forest Management, Forest Protection, Timber Physics, the Forest and Farm in Connecticut, etc.

The teaching will be done by lectures and laboratory work, which latter will be understood to include the practice in woods and nursery of all the operations involved.

In this connection I have been placed in charge of all the wood and forest land belonging to the College. One large tract which is classed as forest is really waste land, and one of the first steps in practical forestry will be the planting of this area, or portions of it, with trees. A survey is now being made by the Junior class, as a part of their regular work in surveying, which will show the boundaries and areas of the several tracts assigned to this department.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. BALLOU,

Assistant Professor of Botany, Forestry, and Military Science.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

President G. W. Flint:

SIR: — I have the honor to submit the following report for the period beginning December 1, 1899, and ending November 30, 1900.

Veterinary Science. — The course in Veterinary Science is planned to be as practical as possible, and intended to meet the needs of farmers and stockmen. Special attention is given to minor surgery, the treatment of wounds, hygiene, and the nursing of sick stock, and the use of domestic remedies.

Instruction is given largely by lectures and by practical demonstration upon living and dead animals. A fine model of a horse, which is dissectible, skeletons, charts, and a good collection of veterinary specimens showing healthy and diseased structures, are some of the means of illustrations. In addition to the foregoing the class dissects a horse.

Practical instruction is also given to both young men and women of the Senior class in the harnessing and the general care of horses, the college driving horses serving as means of illustration.

Physiology and Anatomy. — Instruction in Human Physiology and Anatomy is given to all members of the Sophomore class during the spring term. Instruction is given by text-books, lectures, the use of skeletons and models, and by laboratory work. This work is intended to make the student familiar with the various organs and tissues of the body, the working of these parts in health, and to teach him how to preserve them in a healthy condition. It is also made a basis for future work in Veterinary Science and Zoölogy.

Bacteriology. — In the spring term of the Senior year five hours a week are given to the study of Bacteriology, which is offered to both the young men and the young women of the Senior class, and so far all members of the class have taken this work. Instruction is given largely by actual laboratory practice, with one lecture a week. Students sterilize the glassware, make culture media, grow and study bacteria, both disease-producing and harmless. As soon as they become familiar with the common laboratory methods, they are allowed to choose some special subject for bacteriological investigation, such as bacteria in milk, drinking water, dust of rooms, etc.

At present the class meets in the attic of the Chemical Laboratory in two small rooms, one at either end of the building. Each room accommodates five students only, and in actual work it is necessary for the instructor to travel back and forth constantly from one end of the building to the other to render assistance to the students. It is hoped that more suitable rooms for this work may be procured in the near future.

Other Work. — The college horse-barn in my charge contains ten horses — six belonging to the College and four belonging to professors that are boarded at the horse-barn. The College horses are used for driving purposes, and for hauling freight and express, and doing all the work on the Horticultural Department. Horses are let to employees of the College for personal use, but students are required to get an order from the President.

It has been necessary to purchase one new surrey and one top carriage to replace others worn out. The health of the College horses has been excellent, but several are advanced in years and in service, and it will be necessary to replace them in the near future.

During the college year ending in June I was chairman of the Faculty Committee on "Good Order," which investigated and reported to the faculty all cases of disorder and others where discipline was needed, with recommendations. A large amount of time and work was expended by the committee, with excellent results.

I have also responded to all requests from students for aid and advice in cases of sickness or injury, and have rendered such assistance and treatment as I was able. I have also treated all sick and injured stock belonging to the College, and have answered, so far as I was able, many inquiries concerning ailing stock sent in by residents of the State.

I have addressed a large number of Granges, Farmers and Dairy Institutes, Fairs, etc., during the year.

Extension Department. — The work of the Extension Department having been recently placed in my charge I can report only upon the prospects for the future, which are very flattering.

The aim of the Extension Department is to bring to the many citizens of the State who have not had the advantages of a higher education, opportunities for increasing their knowledge of the farm and farm life, that shall make farming more prosperous and farm homes more pleasant by showing the opportunities that farm life offers for real enjoyment of living. There is at the present time a decided movement from the cities toward rural life, and the progress which this department is making indicates that it is appreciated by those for whom it is intended.

The Extension Department offers a systematic course of home reading in Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairying, Floriculture, and home making; and furnishes books to the readers at cost. The course extends through two winters, and when completed a certificate is given. To those who cannot take the two years' course a special course is offered in any line of Agricultural reading which the member may desire.

When a circle of ten or more completes the two years' course in reading a Traveling Library of fifty volumes is furnished for the use of such circle for one year. It is then returned to the College and again sent out to other circles. The Department also endeavors to bring the members in touch with the College, by inviting questions in any department of Agriculture or Domestic Economy, which are referred to the heads of the different departments of the College for reply. Members are also urged to make use of the Bulletins of Agriculture, and this department assists them in obtaining bulletins upon any subject they may wish. In order to carry on the work of the Extension Department successfully, it will be necessary to employ some one to assist the manager of it in the large amount of correspondence and other work. At present Mr. D. J. Burgess, a graduate of the college, is employed by the hour, and I earnestly recommend that some definite amount of money be set apart for carrying on this important work.

Respectfully submitted,
N. S. MAYO,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and Veterinary Science.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

President G. W. Flint:

SIR: — The work of my department during the past year has been very similar to that of former years, except that during the spring term, in the optional courses offered, members of the Senior class chose work in Economic Entomology, Historical Geology, and Ornithology. And during the summer term a more extended course in both Entomology and Ornithology was taken by the present Senior class.

No year of the past has been entirely satisfactory to me, as at its close I can always see where the work might have been improved; and it is my constant aim to make each year more efficient than the preceding, calling to my aid improved methods and facilities as fast as circumstances will permit.

One serious drawback to my work in science is the fact that I must occupy recitation rooms that are used at other hours by classes in other subjects, such as Botany, Horticulture, Mathematics, etc. To get the most out of a subject, for example, in Geology or Mineralogy, the teacher needs a room where he can have his facilities for instruction, samples of minerals and rocks, and other appliances, such as charts, models, etc., complete control of the blackboards for diagrams, tables of facts which he wishes to keep before the class, etc. All these facilities should be at hand and in sight of the class through the whole term or period during which the subject is studied by the class. When the room is used for other subjects specimens must be gotten out in a hurry after it is vacated by another class, likewise removed in haste to be out of the way of those who follow. There is a great advantage in having the specimens and other facilities for instruction in sight, although they may not be under consideration at the time, because they call to the student's mind facts and principles that were passed over the preceding week or month, and thus serve as a brief review of what has gone before, and thereby the subject may be made cumulative in a way that it cannot be when a specimen or diagram is before the class for a single hour and then stowed away again perhaps to be forgotten, for often the adage " out of sight out of mind," is thus made only too true.

Also another phase of the subject, *convenience*, adds much to the efficiency of the work. In what way these difficulties may be overcome I have shown in my paper in answer to a request of the Board of Trustees under date of May 25th of the current year.

As you are aware, up to the present year, my field of instruction included Zoölogy, Geology, Mineralogy, Entomology, Ornithology, Civil Government, and Political Economy, a field far too broad for any one instructor to cover and do the work well. As these are days of intensive work in all subjects, times in which division of labor is carried to a high degree, the principle is coming to be employed more and more in education as in other callings in life, and teachers are being asked to give instruction in fewer subjects, not that they may have less work, but that what they do may be done better, and that they may have more time for thorough preparation for teaching. No teacher can succeed to-day by knowing simply a few of the general principles of his subjects, and these, perhaps, poorly mastered. He should be familiar with his subject in all of its details. I was glad to be relieved of Political Economy and Civil Government at the opening of the fall term; and I have no doubt that they are placed in the hands of a more efficient teacher; glad, too, because by being relieved of these, I trust I shall be able to do all the better work in teaching the good list that still remains in my department.

Besides giving instruction in the above list of subjects, I have devoted the remainder of my time most diligently to the rearranging, classifying, and labeling of the Zoölogical collections in the museum. So far as we have shelf room the collection is now in excellent order, with all the branches of the animal kingdom represented; yet much needs to be done to complete it in detail, and there is keen regret that we have not a much larger and better lighted room for museum purposes. In the near future I intend to turn my attention to reclassifying the Entomological collections, which are constantly increasing, and after that, the minerals and rocks will be rearranged in better order.

This part of our equipment should have room for constant expansion, improvement, and judicious growth; for certainly no part of an educational plant exerts a wider influence in the education of the people, both the public and the student body, than a well appointed museum.

Very respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN F. KOONS,

Professor of Natural Science.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

President G. W. Flint:

SIR: — As this is but the beginning of my first year in charge of the Department of Chemistry and Physics, I am not in a position to review the work of previous years, but can only look forward, and state my plans for the future.

I find the Laboratory in good condition, newly painted and varnished inside, and well equipped for the work in Chemistry and Physics. The most needful improvement at present is a new furnace, or, better, hot water, or steam-heating apparatus. As pointed out in last year's report, the furnace now in use fails to furnish heat for comfort during cold weather.

The proposed schedule of work provides for a course in Chemistry running through parts of four years. The work begins in the Freshman year with a study of Remsen's Elementary Chemistry. The class has one hour of laboratory work and three hours of class work a week. A much more advanced course in general Inorganic Chemistry is given by lectures in the Sophomore year. Laboratory work in Qualitative Analysis is a part of this course. The text-book used is Stoddard's Qualitative Analysis. The Junior class takes up the study of selected portions of Remsen's Organic Chemistry.

During the first term of the Senior year a course of two lectures a week on Industrial Chemistry is given. During the winter and spring terms a course in Quantitative Analysis is offered as an elective. One lecture a week on analytical methods, and six hours of laboratory work, will be required.

The study of Agricultural Chemistry, dealing with the principal fertilizers from the chemist's point of view, was taken up in the course of Industrial Chemistry. The course in Quantitative Analysis will include some practice in the analysis of fertilizers. By an arrangement with Professor Phelps the practical application of fertilizers is dealt with in his classes.

The freshman class also studies the subject of Physics, which has heretofore been left until the Sophomore year. It was thought advisable to study this science in connection with Chemistry, which is so closely related to it in many ways. Owing to this change, it will be necessary to give the Sophomore class a course in Physics this year also, so that they may not miss it altogether. It is proposed to do this in the winter and spring terms. The text-book used is Wentworth and Hill's Text-book of Physics.

Although it is too soon to decide whether the experiment of giving two sciences in the Freshman year is successful or not, yet it must be said that many of the members of the class seem unprepared to take up such work, elementary as it is. There can be no doubt, however, that a thorough training in exactness, such as is required even in the elementary study of any science, must be of value to the student. It may be found necessary to return to the plan adopted in former years, or to make other changes in the plan of work.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. WATERS,

Professor of Chemistry and Physics.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

President G. W. Flint:

SIR: — I beg leave to submit the following report:

Grove Cottage. — At the beginning of the fall session nine young ladies were admitted as residents at the Cottage. Two of that number have since entered the families of members of the faculty, and their places have been filled by two recent arrivals. Comparing this number with that of last year, there is a decrease of five members; but the reason for this difference is made clear by the fact that eight young ladies were graduated last year, and this year a larger number than usual have found homes elsewhere.

Our College family is harmonious and united. A spirit of mutual good feeling and helpfulness prevails, and much earnestness is shown in the general school work. Our young ladies take great interest in their home, and are enthusiastic to contribute by their handiwork to the homelike appearance of the interior. We hope to increase our resources so that we may be able to relieve the bareness of our walls by means of suitable pictures, and to decorate by other devices various charming nooks and corners, whose beauty exists now chiefly in their possibilities. What involves sacrifice or labor on our part is, as a rule, dear to us; and I do not doubt our Cottage will seem more really a home if we help each one to make it lovely.

Our social life is enlivened by monthly receptions to the faculty and students, occasions much prized by the young people. We are at home informally Friday evenings, when the young ladies living away from the Cottage and the young gentlemen students are at liberty to call. Wednesday evening two guests are entertained at tea, and Saturday evening is devoted to the meeting of the Alethia Society, in which the young ladies find great pleasure. So, what with choir rehearsals, class meetings — and there seems to be a strong class sentiment — Christian Endeavor meetings, and other regular and occasional events, the weeks pass pleasantly and swiftly.

There has been no serious illness in our family. A supply of medicines is kept for use in ordinary cases of sickness, and the College telephone quickly summons a physician if anxiety is felt.

The table is provided with wholesome food, well cooked, and in abundance. We are fortunate in retaining Miss Edwards, who for several years has had charge of the dining-room service.

We are restricted by as few rules as are consistent with a well-ordered household. The girls are influenced to live up to a principle, and their honor is greatly relied upon in the working out of our domestic discipline. I am happy to say that our young ladies have proved worthy of the trust.

The housework is, with the exception of cooking, done entirely by the students. Each one has a responsibility, varying in importance and amount of labor involved, according to the ability of the student. A few pay by their industry nearly the whole expense of residence here. To such earnest girls the privileges of our institution are especially valuable, and it is my hope that when the advantages offered here become more widely realized, a larger number will come to share them.

Music. — Fourteen lessons are given each week to as many young ladies, whose musical abilities range from one to four on a scale of seven. One hour a day is required for practice, and this short time seems all that is practicable with the full course of study pursued by most of the students. One pupil takes a special course preparatory to teaching, and devotes several hours per day to the piano.

Of course the progress made is not comparable to that in the conservatories, where music is the first and usually the only consideration, but a fair rate of advance is shown, and in a few cases faithfulness and ambition have been rewarded by rapid gain in technic and expression.

A recital is planned for each term. An opportunity is thus afforded whereby friends may enjoy the accomplishments of the young pianists, and, at the same time, the pupil may acquire ease and fluency in playing before an audience.

The National Graded Course is used with success, Lowe's Four-Hand Pieces for Teacher and Pupil furnish a text for sight-reading, Gurlitt's Scenes from Childhood, Studies by Loeschhorn, Czerny, Moscheles, and others, and various compositions, classic and modern, are introduced at proper intervals. The Synthetic method of technic is employed through the course, and theory and composition, to as great an extent as seems advisable, are taught parallel with the finger work.

Vocal Culture. — The Italian method used by Mme. Marchesi is employed. The Mazzoni Solfeggi and Marchesi Vocalises come into the course, supplemented by home and foreign composers. My experience as a solo singer and choir leader for several years enables me to offer thorough preparation for church and concert singing.

The Freshman class study sight reading one hour a week. We have begun at the rudiments of time and tune, and are hopeful that, in the spring, the class will read fairly well part music of simple construction. I must express my pleasure at the apparent good-will and earnestness with which they, as individuals and as a class, have endeavored to follow the instruction given.

Domestic Science. — It is almost too early in the course to state what has been accomplished in the line of domestic art and science. It may be better to make known our plans for what we hope to do.

A course in sewing runs through the four years of College life. The Freshmen practice the sewing stitches, patching and darning and mending, preserving samples of their work in books designed for that purpose. The Sophomores make useful articles by hand, and are initiated into the use of the sewing machine, upon which they stitch small garments for practice. This leads to the Junior work on underwear, shirt waists, and other not complicated wearing apparel. The Senior year is devoted to dress cutting by system, fitting, making, and finishing waists and skirts.

Lectures upon Hygiene, Etiquette, General Housework, Home Economics, Emergencies, Home Nursing, Chemistry of Foods, Dietaries, Sanitation, and Marketing are given during the four years.

The pressure of other work allows only a short time for the practice of cooking, but this time we use to the best advantage possible. The course progresses systematically from the building of a fire and blacking of a stove, through simple to difficult cooking problems. Courses in cooking for the sick, in the preparation of dainties, in the choice and arrangement of menus for special occasions, in the hygienic combination of foods, are taken up in due time. It is required that each young lady shall prepare a dinner, choosing and cooking the dishes, and shall entertain as hostess a member of the faculty with other guests.

The womanly acquirements of our domestic course must prove of great advantage in the home life of our graduates. The skillful, tidy housewife, the mother, wise in preserving the health of her children, the woman of economy who saves her dressmaker's and milliner's bills, the plumber's charges, and the doctor's fees, each is a power to promote the physical, mental, and moral well being of the world.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCIA G. GREENOUGH,

Professor of Music and Domestic Art.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, HISTORY, AND FREE-HAND DRAWING.

President G. W. Flint:

SIR: — The subjects in which I give instruction in the State College are Mathematics, History, and Free-Hand Drawing; but the greater portion of my time is applied to the first mentioned of these.

Mathematics. — This subject is taught throughout our course, being optional during the last two terms of Senior year. Through the Preparatory year Arithmetic is studied under Mr. T. D. Knowles, through the Freshman year Algebra is given by Professor H. R. Monteith, and during the remaining years of our course Geometry, Trigonometry, and Surveying are taken under my direction, as stated below.

Plane Geometry. — Sophomore class, four hours a week, three terms. In order to facilitate the introduction of each student to this subject, it is my plan and practice to begin this course with the drawing of figures by means of drawing instruments, ruler and protractor. The first lessons here as elsewhere are hardest. It is essential that these be thoroughly mastered. To secure this end the class is demonstrating in writing, in the class-room, every theorem and exercise of the first book. This method will develop capacity for original work. It is akin to the laboratory method. Those theorems which have the closest relation to subsequent studies are emphasized, but, with us, it is always held in mind that all mathematics is as valuable for the intellectual training which it gives as for its bearing on the sciences and the technical professions.

Solid Geometry. — Solid Geometry is studied three hours a week during the fall term by the Junior class. This course is the same as last year, with the addition of the Conic Sections.

Plane Trigonometry. — Plane Trigonometry follows the preceding study, three hours a week during the winter term. Because of the system of excusing from examination for meritorious term standing, it was my pleasure to offer to those whose work was not satisfactory an opportunity to raise sufficiently their standing by solving extra triangles. The offer was generally accepted and the benefit derived was certain because the work was fully individualized, no two solving the same example and no one knowing the correct result until he had computed it for himself. As a result of this experience my plan for my next class in this subject is to assign in this way examples for solution as a part of the term work. In Trigonometry we derived the fundamental formulas by the analytic method, but greater stress is laid upon the solving of triangles than the interchanging of formulas. Our students not only learn how to solve triangles, but they become proficient by practice, acquiring a working knowledge of the logarithms of numbers and of functions.

Analytic Geometry. — This subject is being studied for the first time in our College by the Senior class, three hours a week during the fall term. It will strengthen the course in Mathematics by its bearing on Algebra and Plane Geometry, and by familiarizing the student with the graphical method of representing facts, a method used extensively in various departments of investigation, and by introducing the learner to subjects of higher surveying.

Surveying. — Surveying is now begun in the spring of the Sophomore year, and supplements the work in Plane Geometry during one term. Areas of fields are found by pacing, and the plots are drawn to scale. Leveling with the hand level, taking notes, and computing elevations complete the work of this year. This course is introductory, and so given that the student may learn step-by-step, avoiding the perplexity caused by too many unfamiliar details, all to be grasped at once. In the fall of Junior year the method of finding areas by latitudes and departures is studied and field-practice is given. During the spring and Junior year triangulating and leveling constitute the work in Surveying. A base-line and angles are measured and the sides are computed. The leveling was done over a circuit of one-half mile and was varied for each party. From this point on Surveying is optional.

Senior Mathematics. — This is an elective course in advanced surveying and engineering. It is carried through the winter and spring terms, four hours a week. For students who wish to specialize in this department, this course is intended to afford the most adequate preparation which the time will permit. Other students take it for the training which it furnishes. During the winter term the subjects for study are railroad curves, including the transition curve, computation of excavations, and higher plane surveying. The facilities for instruction have been multiplied during the past year by the addition of an engineer's transit (made by C. L. Berger & Sons, Boston), with solar attachment, a railroad wye level (made by Keuffel & Esser, N. Y.), an aneroid barometer, telemeter rods, and range poles (made in our shop), and a supply of smaller articles, such as hand-levels, tapes, and mallets. With this larger equipment the work during the spring term was more advanced and varied than before, including stadia surveying and a preliminary survey and location of a railroad line.

History. — The courses in History are being strengthened by an ampler treatment of each subject, and by the addition of new material. American History is taught in the Preparatory class, Greek and Roman History in the Freshman class, Medieval History in the Sophomore class, and optional courses in the Senior class during the last two terms of their year. My teaching is confined to the Sophomore class, in which we consider the main forces and features of the Middle Ages. A part of the work of each member of the class is to make a special study of some topic and to report the results orally to the class and to me in writing. By this practice it is hoped that each student will learn how and where to find historical information when he needs it. Mere facts have some value, where to find the facts and how to use them is a prime object in education. A good library is necessary for the best results in teaching History. Although the number of historical volumes has been augmented during the past year by a hundred additions, there is still need of more books.

Free-Hand Drawing. — Instruction in this subject, during the fall term of Freshman year, has been given as previously, the drawings being made from plates, and as soon as a student advances sufficiently, from casts. The drawings exhibit an excellence commensurate with the time devoted to this subject.

I have outlined the work which we are doing and have done in the various studies. To command the attention of thoughtful men and to gain and retain students, it seems to me necessary that we give thorough instruction in every subject which we teach, and that we offer advanced courses to those who wish them. Whether the required work in Mathematics is not equal or superior to the standard recommended by the Committee on Courses for Agricultural Colleges (Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education, 1896, Vol. I, p. 428) is submitted to the judgment of the reader.

In History we are approaching that standard.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES AUGUSTUS WHEELER,
Professor of Mathematics.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MECHANIC ARTS.

President G. W. Flint:

SIR: — It is with pleasure that I present this, my sixth annual report of the Mechanical Department of The Connecticut Agricultural College, and I assure you that the pleasure I feel is not unmixed with what I believe to be a pardonable pride, as I take a retrospective view of the conditions existing at the time when I assumed my duties here, and compare them with the conditions of the present.

The removal of several old tumble-down buildings that were a blot upon our grounds is a cause of congratulation, and the repair and renovation of all the others and the erection of several new ones amounts to a transformation, and calls forth many favorable comments from those who revisit our institution.

The past year has been no exception to those that have preceded in the routine of repairs and construction, and I have the satisfaction to report that the general condition of our buildings is, on the whole, better than it has been in preceding years. Paint, varnish, kalsomine, and needed repairs, with some desirable improvements, have combined to make our rooms pleasant and sanitary. I would call particular attention to the erection during the past year of the new Agricultural Hall, which puts the Department of Agriculture on a very desirable footing. The main part of this building is forty by sixty feet, three stories in height, with a one-story annex thirty by seventy feet. The first story is of rustic stonework trimmed with red brick. The second story is of red brick, with Mansard third story, which is covered with metallic shingles on the sides and a standing seam tin roof on the deck. No pains have been spared to make this building substantial in all its parts, and, although the ornate finds no place, yet in the general design and arrangement of parts it is pleasing to the eye, and what is better, it suits the needs of those who will occupy it. The plumbing and sewerage are of the best. The building now awaits the apparatus which will be put in place under the direction of those who are to use it.

The equipment for instruction in the Department of Mechanic Arts has not been greatly enlarged during the past three years, yet I feel sure that the time spent in acquiring even a limited knowledge of the Mechanic Arts is time well spent, and will well repay those who avail themselves of the advantages offered in this department. The limited time allowed and the facilities offered are not such as make it possible for us to turn out skilled mechanics; yet we believe that every young man should know something of the rules and handicraft that in all ages and among all nations have been the visible index of their civilization. In the words of Tillotson, "That man that does not know those things which are of necessity for him to know is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know besides."

Respectfully submitted,

H. S. PATTERSON,

Professor of Carpentry, Ironwork, and Mechanical Drawing.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RHETORIC, ENGLISH LITERATURE, ELOCUTION, AND ETHICS.

President G. W. Flint:

SIR: — Herewith I have the honor of presenting my fourth annual report.

A brief announcement of the courses of study and practice given under my instruction has been submitted to you in another paper, and will be found in the catalogue for 1900-1901 under the following heading: Rhetoric, English Literature, Elocution, Prepared Address, Extemporaneous Speaking, and Ethics. This will indicate that the subjects intrusted to me at first still remain in my care.

In my report of last year, attention was directed to the efforts being made to develop forcible and pleasing speakers. Only one radical change has been made in the outline indicated: it has been considered advisable to discontinue the "rhetoricals" of the preparatory class, and to confine our public exhibitions to the four College classes. During the year a steadily increasing interest has been shown in all the exercises chosen for the improvement of our students in public speech.

As a rule, in their writing and speaking the two upper classes receive constant criticism and suggestion, the method of private and individual instruction being chiefly relied upon. But it is most seriously and strongly held that here, as elsewhere, any instruction must be profitless which does not prepare for independent action. Accordingly, two distinct tests are made of the actual ability of our students as they approach the end of their course.

In my last report attention was especially directed to one of these tests, the test of extemporaneous speech in public. At a chapel service before a large audience composed of fellow-students, members of the faculty, and guests, both the incentives and the embarrassments to good address are at their greatest. It is under such conditions that this test is made. And few of our Senior addresses during the past year have been received with greater attention and applause than some of those delivered extemporaneously.

The other test is provided by the Hicks prize contests for excellence in English composition and memoriter delivery.

In preparation for these contests the students are given no immediate help whatever by the instructor, each stands squarely on his own feet and endeavors to turn to the best account the instruction he has previously been given. A confidence and a dignity have thus been bred in our students which it would have been difficult or impossible to secure in any other way. Disappointing developments have been few. The contests occur as early as the second Friday in May, consequently there always is ample time before Commencement, even in the cases of Seniors, for the correction or the eradication of any faulty modes or unpleasant peculiarities of thought or speech which may show themselves. And the results in general are believed to have furnished good warrant for the continuance of this test, and, therefore, of the method of teaching upon which it is based.

During the past year the English department has been in rather closer collaboration than before with the editors of our College monthly paper, the *C. A. C. Lookout*, published by the students. On the invitation of the editor-in-chief, some of the best pieces of writing done by the Juniors and Seniors have been recommended for publication. Full credit has been given each student for the contributions, as part of the regular class requirements. New features have appeared in the paper, its volume has been enlarged, and the number of the students actively interested in its success has been multiplied. But whether or not this increased interest has acted favorably upon the *Lookout*, it certainly has added zest and reality to the study of English.

On petition of members of the class of 1900 a continuance was desired of work previously begun in English composition, extemporaneous speaking and debate. A full elective course in this was given through the spring term. Such a course, however, it will not be possible to provide regularly.

In addition to the performance of my duties here I had the honor of delivering a lecture Thursday evening, December the fourteenth, before the Farmers' Convention at Meriden, on "The English Language and Literature." This lecture will be found printed in full in the "Thirty-Third Annual Report of the Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, 1899," pages 195 to 207.

It does not seem necessary to repeat matter presented in my previous reports. Therefore the above may be judged to indicate with sufficient fullness the later developments in my field which are of principal importance.

Respectfully submitted,

RUFUS WHITTAKER STIMSON,

Professor of Rhetoric, English Literature, Elocution, and Ethics.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH, HISTORY, CIVICS, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

President G. W. Flint:

SIR: — The work of a recently appointed instructor may at the end of his first term be reviewed in very brief space. You will, therefore, hardly expect a very extended report from me. Perhaps it may be as well to state at the outset that the purpose has been held steadily in mind to strengthen the courses in English, History, Civics, and Economics, as much as possible, without trenching on the time required for the successful pursuit of the purely scientific studies which properly constitute the *raison d'etre* of the College. At the same time it is evident that any really valuable accomplishment in these same scientific branches must require, as a condition precedent, a competent knowledge of good English, as well as an ability to write and to speak clearly and forcibly. The other branches of my work are but the necessary basis of the education which is the birthright of every citizen.

Three hours of each week of the term have, without interruption, been given to the study of Political Economy with the Junior class. The work is, of course, somewhat elementary, but for that very reason, perhaps, not less satisfactory. The necessity for a more rigid training in English is fully emphasized by the experience of many of the class in this admittedly difficult subject. Otherwise there is no need of especial comment, unless it be that a more frequent and a more extended consultation of the very competent list of authorities to be found in the College Library would add greatly to the interest of the recitation, as well as to the final value of the student's work.

To the Sophomore class have been given five hours each week in English Grammar. The text used, while well adapted to the needs of advanced students, has proved somewhat difficult for this class. It has seemed to me and to the class as well; that the study of purely technical grammar should be satisfactorily completed during the Freshman year. It is a generally recognized fact that the common schools of the State provide in English Grammar a preparation that leaves much to be desired; the deficiency in the preparation in this very necessary branch is noted even in our Colleges; and in an institution like this, whose students have none of the advantages of classical study in their preliminary work, the absence of thorough training in English is of itself almost a complete bar to anything like a successful prosecution of the scientific study so generously provided here.

But even this deficiency, generally admitted as it is, ought not to be a sufficient reason for the anomalous spectacle of two classes, — the Sophomore and the Freshman, — studying essentially the same lessons from the self-same book, a spectacle that it is hoped will never be repeated.

As a part of their work in English, the Sophomores have done something in the way of composition; and in this, as well as in the study of Grammar, have displayed commendable zeal. Further and more formal work is prepared for them next term in addition to the work mentioned above; each member of the class has taken part in the Sophomore Rhetoricals, preparing, rehearsing, and delivering the required declamation.

The Freshman class, entering with a widely varying standard of preparation, has, upon the whole, made excellent progress. It has seemed to me that, considering the grade of preparation demanded, the work is somewhat severe. In addition to the tasks assigned by the other instructors, they have had each week four hours in English, two hours in Civics, four hours in Algebra, and three hours in History. In addition to this sufficiently imposing program they have the usual exercises in composition and declamation. In fact the maintenance of a fair standing in the class requires a more strenuous effort than they themselves have heretofore been accustomed to make. This very effort, however, will result in a much better preparation for the scientific study of their later course; for scientific study is above all exact and rigorous in its use of words, the content of every term being precise and well ascertained. If the study of the sciences, as is the case in many of our public schools, were pursued merely, or mainly, for their value in training the mind; if Chemistry, for example, were to consist simply of the study in the laboratory of a few interesting and more or less related experiments, then the obligation of the Freshman instructor were, perhaps less rigorous; but in this institution, in which the arts of Agriculture are the subject matter of scientific investigation, the preparation for any profitable study of these arts must be more carefully made. This consideration will, in large measure, account for the somewhat exacting program prepared for the Freshman year. Judging by the result so far reached, and by the real earnestness of the class, a good measure of success is likely to attend our efforts. It could be wished, however, that the Freshman program left a little more generous margin of time for the use of the very excellent College Library.

Respectfully submitted,

H. R. MONTEITH,

Professor of English, History, Civics, and Political Economy.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING.

President G. W. Flint:

Sir: — Unless a farmer is sentimentally inclined or wishes to have the luxury of indulging some fad, it should be his purpose so to manage his farm as to produce a revenue over and above a mere return of his expenditure of labor and currency. But how is he to know anything with regard to his income and outgo, his expenses, his profits, his losses, unless he keeps a sufficient line of accounts, based on a proper understanding of his needs and requirements, — simple, practical, and at the same time adequate to all demands?

So far as it is known accounting as applied to the farmer's operations, has received but little, if any, attention at the hands of accountants, and but little from the farmers themselves. The Agricultural Colleges have been slow to take the matter up, except in a very elementary way; lack of time in the course of study as usually arranged, an intangible hesitation to pick up a study about which little is technically known outside of accountants, poor handwriting and other difficulties, being no doubt responsible for the lack of attention.

It is needless to speak of the necessity of keeping accounts. Accounting, when properly employed, becomes the balance wheel of any business. None of the large advances in the volume and method of business dealings was made until accounting had pointed the way.

The great drawback to farm accounting is the general dread of the time and labor believed to be required, and the lack of legible penmanship. To a book-keeper, the first essential is the ability to write a *plain* business hand, and to make *good figures*. With these essentials at hand the first great requirement, accuracy, is in a fair way to be developed spontaneously. A person who is a good writer and who makes good figures is generally accurate. A prospective student of bookkeeping, then, should give serious attention to the matter of handwriting and figure-making, and should spend not a little of his time in an effort to improve in these directions.

The labor of keeping accounts is largely exaggerated. Given plain writing, good figures, a proper system, and a clear understanding of what is desired in the way of accounts, and there is no reason why the farmer, like any other business man, should not be able, by his accounts, to know all about the financial condition of his business.

The Connecticut Agricultural College is taking up this matter seriously; and, as the instructor in this branch of the curriculum, I desire to give an outline of what has been done, and to make a few suggestions for the future.

Heretofore the study of bookkeeping at this institution was confined to the fall and winter terms of the Junior year, about sixty hours in all being devoted to this subject. At the solicitation of the Instructor in Accounting this course was last year increased to two hours per week for the fall, winter, and spring terms. The students taking the subject made fair progress, but fell a long way short of being able to handle farm accounts in a satisfactory manner.

If the College is to provide its young men and women with a knowledge of accounts sufficient to enable them to keep books for themselves or for some one else, more time must be devoted to the subject, so that, having been graduated, they may carry away with them more than a mere smattering of elementary principles, which is about all that can be expected of seventy-five hours of application to such a subject, as has heretofore been the case.

I would suggest that the subject be taken up in the Sophomore year, — winter and spring terms. This will enable the class to secure a knowledge of elementary principles. The subject should then be continued through the Junior year on advanced work. In the Senior year the subject of "Farm Accounting" should be offered as an elective study to consist of two hours per week of laboratory work in the winter term, and one hour per week in the spring term as a lecture period to be devoted to individual, auxiliary record-keeping, and lectures on the ethics of accounting, with particular reference to the matter from the point of view of the farmer.

As a matter of fact, if the subject could be taken up in the Freshman year, the result at the end of the Junior year would be still better, and the Senior class would be more capable of receiving benefit from the lectures.

The subject is taught by what is known as the "Office Routine and Business Practice" method, which is the method now most in use, and which seems also to be the best from a pedagogical point of view. The student is engaged as a bookkeeper to keep books for a certain business, and the theory of each step fully explained is followed by the practical application. For the schedule recommended in the College course see the Catalogue.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES E. MYERS,
Instructor in Accounting.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

President G. W. Flint:

SIR: — My work as Librarian began with the opening of the present College year. My report will, therefore, cover only a little more than a month.

The Library was found in good working order. The most pressing need, as ever, is that of more room. It has been necessary to build an additional set of shelves which entirely covers one side of the already crowded reading-room. Part of the science books have been removed to these shelves, and one entire alcove is occupied by the periodical literature. Another alcove is soon to be built for the accommodation of the Agricultural and local papers. This will be a great improvement, as the library table can then be left entirely for study and writing, while the papers themselves will be more accessible and in less danger of being lost. The immediate need for shelf room in the Library proper has thus been relieved, although at the expense of space which seems necessary for those who use the reading-room.

At this date, November first, the accession book records 8,127 volumes, a gain of 617 since the last report. This does not quite equal the additions of last year, but as the time between the reports is shorter by a month the number of books is necessarily less. In a public as well as in a private Library, however, the question is not simply how *many*, but how *good* books there are. In that respect, the additions of the past year seem to have equaled, if not excelled, those of other years. There seems to be an increasing desire to obtain for the Library that which will be of permanent value instead of what is of merely passing interest. To foster this desire and to advance steadily in the work so well begun is the hope and purpose of the present Librarian.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWINA WHITNEY,
Librarian.

REPORT OF THE BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

President G. W. Flint:

SIR: — During the past year no radical changes have been made in the Boarding Department of the College. Therefore my report of its affairs will relate chiefly to its general conduct, and to such of its details as may seem to be of greatest importance. While the conditions are not ideal, from a sanitary point of view, constant care has been exercised to make them as nearly so as has been possible, both within and without. I have regarded the enforcement of the law of cleanliness as of the highest importance, and have generally been faithfully assisted by others employed in the department.

The supplies furnished have been selected with the utmost care, and as much regard for superior quality, as good economy and our limitations in the cost of the students' board would permit. Special attention has been paid to variety, both in the purchase and in the preparation of food, though, of course, not always with complete success, when tried by the standard of the average student's home table. My conclusion is, after a year's effort, that partial failure here is inevitable, and this conclusion is fortified by a knowledge of the experience of others in similar institutions with like conditions.

The equipment of the kitchen has been considerably improved, but still lacks in some essential respects. The location of the room for cooking, the basement of the main building being utilized for the purpose, forbids the greatest comfort of those employed, by partially excluding both sunlight and air, the two essential elements that should be free to all. My hope is that the time is not far off when these conditions will not exist.

The dining-room is more in keeping with the needs of the College, in respect of its surroundings, but already lacks capacity for the best accommodations of the students, and such of the faculty as board at the common table. I need not even suggest to you the urgent need of a commodious boarding hall, where all the interests of the department can be centered.

The care of the dining hall devolves upon Mrs. F. N. Fenn, whose experience, ability, and constant watchfulness, supplemented by the services of a faithful and efficient assistant, fully meet every requirement, and insure both health and economy.

In closing this brief report, it may not be out of place to say that while the duties of my present position may not be as arduous as those imposed in the management of the farm, they are no less constant and perplexing, and that my steady purpose to consult the good of all, it is my hope, has not been wholly fruitless.

Respectfully submitted,
L. P. CHAMBERLAIN,
Steward.

INVENTORIES.

Sept. 30, 1900.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

Machinery and tools,	$1,515.95
1 Pair working oxen,	125.00
2 Pairs heavy farm horses,	500.00
1 Driving horse,	150.00
11 Thoroughbred cows,	1,100.00
4 Thoroughbred heifers,	240.00
4 Thoroughbred calves,	60.00
2 Thoroughbred bulls,	200.00
1 Thoroughbred yearling heifer,	25.00
13 Grade cows,	520.00
1 Grade calf,	5.00
10 Grade yearlings,	120.00
2 Thoroughbred boars,	40.00
2 Young thoroughbred boars,	20.00
5 Thoroughbred breeding sows,	125.00
10 Shoats,	60.00
100 Tons hay,	1,300.00
14 Tons swamp hay,	98.00
150 Tons corn ensilage,	375.00
100 Bushels corn,	50.00
1250 Bushels oats,	412.00
600 Bushels potatoes,	390.00
35 Barrels apples,	35.00
40 Bushels mangel-wurzels,	8.00
20 Tons bran,	325.00
5 Tons gluten,	131.25
8 Tons brewers' grain,	152.00
1 Ton linseed,	27.00
	$8,109.70

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

Separators,	$1,045.00
Cheese and butter-workers,	87.40
Vats,	270.75
Scales and balances,	82.18
Utensils,	60.30
Cooler and sterilizer,	23.00
Engine and boiler,	285.00
Supplies,	75.00
	$1,928.63

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

159	Thoroughbred fowls (old stock),	$158.50
12	Miscellaneous fowls (old stock),	9.00
256	Thoroughbred fowls (1900 stock),	405.50
173	Miscellaneous fowls (1900 stock),	96.88
13	Ducks (old stock),	30.00
10	Ducks (1900 stock),	10.75
3100	Pounds feed,	33.00
1400	Pounds oyster shells,	7.00
1	Feed cooker,	15.00
3	Cypher's incubators,	70.00
2	Brooders,	27.00
15	Brooder lamps,	18.00
4	Dozen water fountains,	5.00
	Miscellaneous tools,	62.25
		$947.88

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Nursery stock,	$50.00
Greenhouse stock,	185.55
Fruits and vegetables,	76.25
Tools,	420.00
	$731.80

HORSE-BARN DEPARTMENT.

Seven horses,	$380.00
Wagons and sleighs,	577.50
Harnesses,	116.50
Miscellaneous equipment,	51.25
Feed,	573.00
	$1,698.25

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

Equipment,	$546.98
Supplies,	160.00
	$706.98

GROVE COTTAGE.

Equipment, boarding department,	$192.75
Equipment, general household,	1,049.53
Equipment, domestic science, sewing, laundry,	213.98
Equipment, domestic science laboratory,	146.93
One grand piano,	500.00
Two upright pianos,	600.00
	$2,703.19

MAIN BUILDING.

Equipment, general household,	$839.44

JANITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Equipment and supplies,	$68.10

NATURAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT.

Compound microscopes and attachments,	$628.00
Dissecting microscopes and appliances,	157.50
Calcium light lanterns and outfit,	225.00
Miscellaneous apparatus,	105.00
Museum and miscellaneous collections,	700.00
	$1,815.50

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Chemical apparatus,	$350.00
Reagent and other bottles.	100.00
Chemicals,	200.00
Physical apparatus,	1,500.00
Photographic apparatus.	175.00
Chemical balances,	200.00
Office furniture.	30.00
	$2,555.00

MATHEMATICS.

Surveying instruments.	$822.15
Models,	25.00
Free-hand drawing,	45.10
	$892.25

BOTANY.

Equipment,	$131.00
Miscellaneous supplies.	15.00
	$146.00

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Equipment,	$1,515.00

BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Equipment,	$491.05

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Equipment, iron shop,	$370.00
Equipment, wood shop,	535.00
Stock on hand, "repair material,"	385.61
	$1,290.61

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Equipment,	$552.90

DORMITORY EQUIPMENT.

Furniture,	$481.15

COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Shelving,	....
Books, 8,127 volumes,	$18,000.00
Pamphlets, 1,000,	100.00
Card catalogue,	75.00
Furniture,	52.00
	$18,227.00

COLLEGE OFFICE.

Furniture and safe,	$349.00
Supplies,	300.00
	$649.00

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

Local telephones,	......
Wagon scales,	$150.00
Miscellaneous,	800.00
	$950.00

TREASURER'S REPORT.

REPORT OF WILLIAM D. HOLMAN, TREASURER OF THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

Balance of State Fund as reported by Treasurer Henry C. Miles, September 30, 1899, .	$6,719.67	
Amount on deposit in First National Bank of Willimantic (suspended), September 30, 1899, not heretofore reported, . .	1,165.61	
Correct balance of State Fund Sept. 30, 1899, .		$7,885.28
Balance of Land Grant Fund as reported by Treasurer Henry C. Miles Sept. 30, 1899, .		14,759.34
Balance of Morrill Fund as reported by Treasurer Henry C. Miles, September 30, 1899, .	27,611.47	
Amount found to be due from State Treasurer,	1,000.00	
Correct balance of Morrill Fund, Sept. 30, 1899,		28,611.47
Balance of Hicks Prize Fund, as reported by Treasurer Henry C. Miles, Sept. 30, 1899, .		35.00
Total, ...		$51,291.09

		Disbursements.	*Receipts.*
Cash Balance, September 30, 1899:			
Subject to check, . .	$49,125.48		
Held by First Nat'l Bank of Willimantic (suspended), .	1,165.61		
Held by State Treasurer, .	1,000.00 —		$51,291.09
Hicks Prize Fund, ...		$50.00	60.00
Annual State Appropriation, . . .			15,000.00
Income drawn from Endowment Fund, .			7,252.89
Annual Federal Appropriation, . . .			25,000.00
Board of Agriculture, ...			4.00
Doubtful Accounts collected, . . .			1,217.01
Miscellaneous Receipts, ...			4,039.75

	Disbursements.	*Receipts.*
Students' Supplies,	$1,577.40	$1,564.32
Students' Laundry,	1,085.07	1,097.71
Students' Medicines,	8.05	5.15
Telephones and Telegrams,	179.81	51.79
Heat and Light,	4,129.82	1,411.93
House Rent,		799.00
Students' breakages,		87.73
Fees,		48.25
Officers' Salaries,	1,178.75	
Instructors' Salaries,	24,118.70	
Employees' Salaries,	2,441.76	
Administrative Expenses,	1,365.21	45.00
Advertising,	519.49	
Printing,—Miscellaneous,	101.73	
Traveling Expenses,	626.54	
Care of Buildings,	169.70	
Janitor's Supplies,	91.38	
Insurance,	989.25	
Pew Rentals,	400.00	
Tuning Pianos,	21.00	
Repairs to Local Telephone System,	25.48	
Board of Employees,	197.22	
Entertainment of Picnics,	36.36	3.50
Entertainment of Guests,	101.08	
Attendance at Fairs,	55.14	
Care of Grounds,	267.69	
Permanent Improvement of Grounds,	121.59	
Rental of Leased Property,	301.10	
Cartage,	177.68	
Miscellaneous Expenses,	126.02	
Military Department,	87.53	
Extension Department,	15.76	
Farm Department,	7,822.01	2,493.40
Horticultural Department,	2,161.90	416.12
Dairy Department,	2,971.01	2,630.30
Poultry Department,	844.27	630.28
Horse Barn Department,	1,718.80	1,104.43
Boarding Department,	9,443.65	7,457.81
Repairs to Buildings,	2,657.35	
Permanent Improvements to Old Buildings,	38.75	
Repair Material purchased, but not yet used,	385.61	
New Buildings,	5,678.16	
General Equipment,	2,275.63	
Repairs to General Equipment,	8.95	

		Disbursements.	*Receipts.*
Office Equipment,		$294.97	
Library Equipment,		76.13	
Physical Culture Apparatus,		1.25	
Supplies for Instruction used by Classes,		1,236.36	
New Library Books,		1,448.03	
Periodicals,		139.65	
Lectures,		369.17	
Balance State Fund, Sept. 30, 1900,	$9,722.92		
Balance Land Grant Fund, September 30, 1900,	10,762.39		
Balance Morrill Fund, September 30, 1900,	23,043.19		
Balance Hicks Prize Fund,	45 00		
	$43,573.50		
Cash Balance, September 30, 1900:			
Subject to check,	$41,699.27		
Due from First National Bank, of Willimantic (suspended),	874.23		
Due from State Treasurer,	1,000.00		
		43,573.50	
		$123,711.46	$123,711.46

Amounts paid for salaries, not less than $450.00 to any individual, from the "Morrill Fund" (United States Government Grant of 1890):

George W. Flint,	$2,500.00
Benjamin F. Koons,	2,000.00
Arthur B. Peebles,	2,000.00
Alfred G. Gulley,	2,000.00
Rufus W. Stimson,	1,700.00
Nelson S. Mayo,	1,700.00
Charles E. Myers,	1,400.00
Charles A. Wheeler,	1,300.00
Henry S. Patterson,	1,200.00
Charles L. Beach,	1,200.00
Henry A. Ballou,	1,100.00
William A. Stocking, Jr.,	1,100.00
Charles S. Phelps,	1,000.00
Thomas D. Knowles,	1,000.00
Roderick W. Dallas,	720.00
Lucretia J. Barber,	710.00
Maude K. Wheeler,	700.00

Amounts paid for salaries, not less than $450.00 to any individual, from the "Land Grant Fund" (United States Government Grant of 1862):

William D. Holman, Treasurer, . .	$525.00
Theodore S. Gold, Secretary, . .	400.00
Jessie S. Bowen, ...	650.00
Lulie G. Lincoln, ...	600.00
Walter A. Warren, ...	660.00

CHAPTER XXXV.

An Act concerning Reports of State Institutions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the officers of each institution and commission of this State, who are required by law to report to the Governor or to the General Assembly, to give, in the financial statement of receipts and expenditures contained in their respective reports, a detailed statement of the salaries paid to each and every officer and employee for the year ending with the 30th day of September next preceding.

SEC. 2. This act shall not apply to any officer or employee whose compensation is less than four hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Approved, March 17, 1897.

HARTFORD, CONN., Dec. 19, 1900.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of William D. Holman, Treasurer of the Connecticut Agricultural College, for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1900, compared them with the vouchers, and found them to be correct. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the end of the year was forty-one thousand six hundred ninety-nine dollars and twenty-seven cents ($41,699.27).

Morrill Fund, twenty-two thousand and forty-three dollars and nineteen cents ($22,043.19).

Land Grant Fund, ten thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents ($10,762.39).

State Fund, eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-nine cents ($8,893.69).

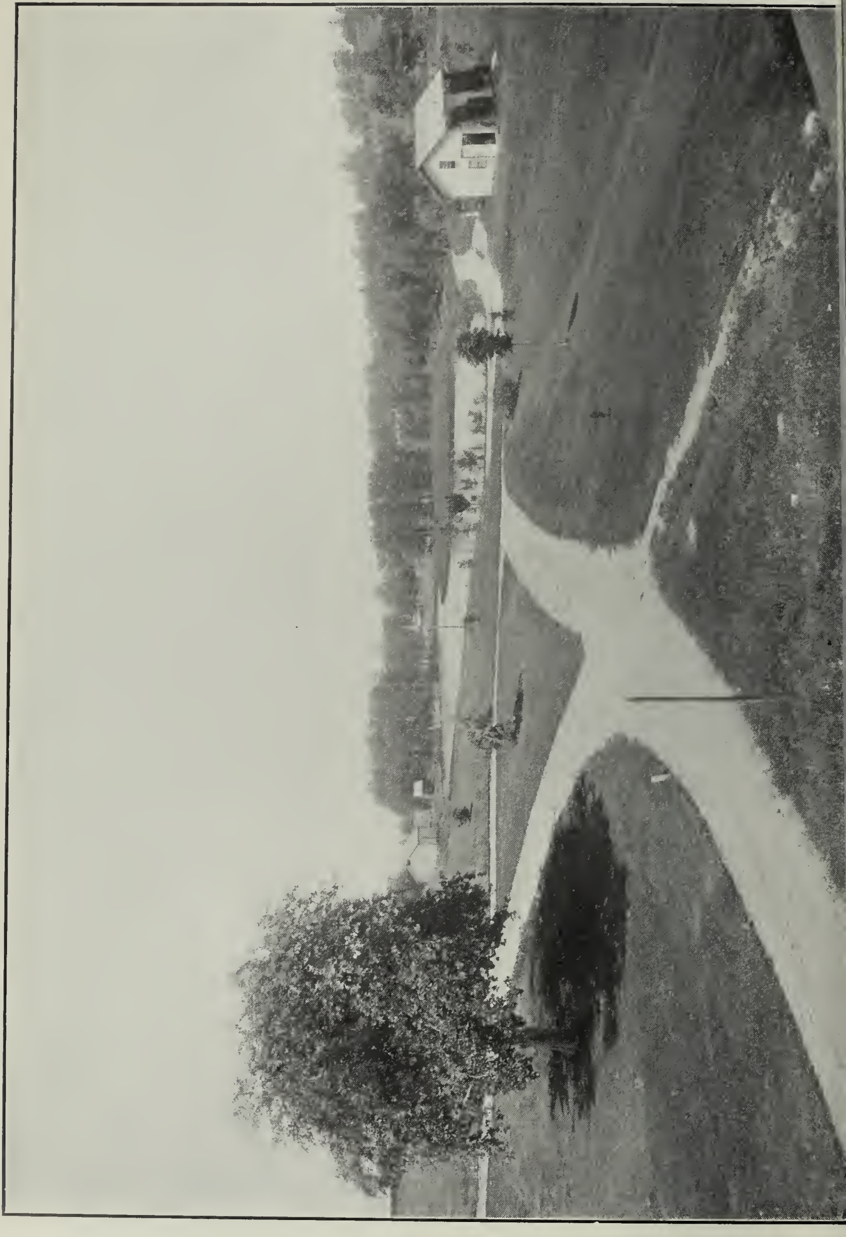
Total, forty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-seven cents ($41,699.27).

(Signed) D. WARD NORTHROP,
WALTER A. RILEY,
Auditors of Public Accounts.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

Auditors, ... 4
Boarding Department, ... 61
Board of Trustees, ... 3
Committee on Horticulture, ... 4
Department of Accounting, ... 57
Department of Agriculture, ... 16
Department of Botany, ... 31
Department of Chemistry, ... 40
Department of Civics, ... 54
Department of Dairying, ... 20
Department of Domestic Art, ... 42
Department of English, Elementary, ... 51
Department of English, Advanced, ... 51
Department of Forestry, ... 31
Department of Horticulture, ... 26
Department of Mathematics, ... 46
Department of Mechanics, ... 50
Department of Military Science, ... 31
Department of Music, ... 44
Department of Natural Science, ... 37
Department of Political Economy, ... 54
Department of Rhetoric and English Literature, . . . 51
Department of Veterinary Science, ... 33
Executive Committee, ... 4
Farm Committee, ... 4
Farm Superintendent's Report, ... 28
Grove Cottage, ... 42
Inventories, ... 63
Report of the President, ... 8
Report of the Librarian, ... 60
Report of the Secretary, ... 7
Report of the Treasurer, ... 68
Secretary, ... 4
Station Staff, ... 5
Treasurer, ... 4



CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

STORRS, CONNECTICUT

Courses of Study and General Information

Part II

1900–1901

> "I speak of that learning which makes us acquainted with the boundless extent of nature and the universe, and which, even while we remain in this world, discovers to us both heaven, earth and sea." – CICERO.

Hartford Press
THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY
1901

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

His Excellency GOVERNOR GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY,
President, *ex officio.*

Hon. WM. E. SIMONDS, Vice-President.

Appointed by the Senate.

Term Expires in 1901.

William E. Simonds,	Canton,	Hartford County.
Theodore S. Gold,	West Cornwall,	Litchfield County.
Stephen O. Bowen,	Eastford,	Windham County.

Term Expires in 1903.

E. Stevens Henry,	Rockville,	Tolland County.
William D. Holman,	West Willington,	Tolland County.
George A. Hopson,	East Wallingford,	New Haven County.

Elected by the Alumni.

Term Expires in 1904.

Martin M. Frisbie,	Southington,	Hartford County.

Elected by the Board of Agriculture.

Term Expires in 1901.

Edmund Halladay,	Suffield,	Hartford County.

Ex Officio, Director of The Connecticut Experiment Station.

Edward H. Jenkins,	New Haven,	New Haven County.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM E. SIMONDS,
GEORGE A. HOPSON,
EDMUND HALLADAY.

FARM COMMITTEE.

E. STEVENS HENRY,
EDMUND HALLADAY,
WILLIAM E. SIMONDS,
CHARLES S. PHELPS.

COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURE.

GEORGE A. HOPSON,
MARTIN M. FRISBIE,
ALFRED G. GULLEY.

AUDITORS OF ACCOUNTS.

GEORGE A. HOPSON,
MARTIN M. FRISBIE.

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

GEORGE A. HOPSON.

TREASURER.

WILLIAM D. HOLMAN.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

GEORGE W. FLINT, A.M., President,
Professor of English and Mathematics.

BENJAMIN F. KOONS, PH.D.,
Professor of Zoölogy, Geology, and Entomology.

CHARLES S. PHELPS, B.S.,
Professor of Agricultural Science.

ALFRED G. GULLEY, M.S.,
Professor of Horticultural Science.

RUFUS W. STIMSON, M.A., B.D.,
Professor of Rhetoric, Ethics, Elocution, and English Literature.

NELSON S. MAYO, M.S., D.V.M.,
Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Veterinary Science.

CHARLES A. WHEELER, A.B.,
Professor of Mathematics, History, and Free-Hand Drawing.

HENRY R. MONTEITH, A.B.,
Professor of English, History, Civics, Political Economy, and Mathematics.

CAMPBELL E. WATERS, PH.D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Physics.

HENRY S. PATTERSON (Master Mechanic),
Professor of Mechanics and Mechanical Drawing.

MARCIA G. GREENOUGH, A.B., PH.B.,
Professor of Domestic Economy.

CHARLES L. BEACH, B.S.,
Assistant Professor of Dairying and Cattle Breeding.

HENRY A. BALLOU, B.S.,
Assistant Professor of Forestry, Botany, and Military Science.

WILLIAM A. STOCKING, JR., B.S.A.,
Farm Superintendent and Instructor in Agriculture.

RODERICK DALLAS,
Instructor in Poultry Culture.

CHARLES E. MYERS,
Instructor in Farm Accounts and Business Methods.

THOMAS D. KNOWLES,
Instructor in English, Mathematics, History, and Physical Culture.

CHARLES E. MYERS,
Secretary of the Faculty.

LUCIUS P. CHAMBERLAIN,
College Steward.

COMMITTEE ON COURSES OF STUDY.

CHARLES S. PHELPS,
RUFUS W. STIMSON,
CHARLES A. WHEELER,
HENRY R. MONTEITH,
CAMPBELL E. WATERS.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE.

HENRY S. PATTERSON,
HENRY R. MONTEITH,
HENRY A. BALLOU.

THE COLLEGE EXPERIMENT STATION.

(Storrs, Conn.)

OFFICERS OF THE STATION.

Station Staff.

WILBUR O. ATWATER, PH.D.,
Director.

CHARLES S. PHELPS, B.S.,
Vice-Director and Agriculturist.

ARTHUR P. BRYANT, M.S.,
Professor of Chemistry.

JOHN F. SNELL, PH.D.,
Assistant Chemist.

HARRY L. GARRIGUS, B.AGR.,
Assistant Agriculturist.

FRANK E. SINGLETON, B.S.,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM E. SIMONDS,
GEORGE A. HOPSON,
EDMUND HALLADAY.

WILLIAM D. HOLMAN,
Treasurer.

AUDITORS OF ACCOUNTS.

GEORGE A. HOPSON,
MARTIN M. FRISBIE.

CALENDAR

1900—1901

"Time wasted is existence; used, is life."—YOUNG.

The full college year is forty-two weeks, divided into four terms of six, thirteen, twelve, and eleven weeks respectively.

FALL TERM, 1900

Monday,	September 17,	Entrance Examinations.
Tuesday,	September 18,	Fall Term begins.
Tuesday,	October 16,	Meeting of the Board of Trustees.
Friday,	November 23,	Freshman Rhetoricals.
Wednesday,	November 29,	Thanksgiving Recess.
Sunday,	December 2,	
Friday,	December 7,	Sophomore Rhetoricals.
Friday,	December 14,	Junior Rhetoricals.
Monday,	December 17,	Term Examinations.
Tuesday,	December 18,	
Wednesday,	December 19,	
Wednesday,	December 19,	Fall Term ends.

Winter Vacation, Thirteen Days

WINTER TERM, 1901

Wednesday,	January 2,	Entrance Examinations.
Thursday,	January 3,	Winter Term begins.
Wednesday,	February 6,	Preparatory Rhetoricals.
Wednesday,	February 13,	Freshman Rhetoricals.
Friday,	February 22,	Washington's Birthday.
Tuesday,	February 26,	Sophomore Rhetoricals.
Wednesday,	March 13,	Junior Rhetoricals.
Monday,	March 25,	Term Examinations.
Tuesday,	March 26,	
Wednesday,	March 27,	
Wednesday,	March 27,	Winter Term ends.

Spring Vacation, Eleven Days

SPRING TERM, 1901

Monday,	April 8,	Entrance Examinations.
Tuesday,	April 9,	Spring Term begins.
Wednesday,	April 10,	Hicks Prize Essays due at 12 o'clock M.
Friday,	May 10,	Hicks Prize Speaking.
Wednesday,	May 15,	Freshman Rhetoricals.
Friday,	May 24,	Sophomore Rhetoricals.
Thursday,	May 30,	Memorial Day.
Friday,	May 31,	Junior Rhetoricals.
Friday,	June 7,	Prize Declamations.
Friday,	June 14,	President's Reception.
Sunday,	June 16,	Baccalaureate Sermon.
Monday,	June 17,	Society Banquets.
Tuesday,	June 18,	Class Day.
Tuesday,	June 18,	Senior Reception.
Wednesday,	June 19,	Meeting of the Board of Trustees
Wednesday,	June 19,	Commencement.
Wednesday,	June 19,	Commencement Address.
Wednesday,	June 19,	Meeting of the Alumni.
Wednesday,	June 19,	Alumni Reception.
Saturday,	June 22,	Entrance Examinations.

Senior Vacation, Four Days

SUMMER TERM, 1901

Monday,	June 24,	Summer Term begins.
Wednesday,	July 3,	Fourth of July Recess.
Monday,	July 8,	
Friday,	August 2,	Summer Term ends.

Senior Vacation, Six and Six-sevenths Weeks
Summer Vacation, Twelve and Four-sevenths Weeks

FALL TERM, 1901

Saturday,	September 14,	Entrance Examinations.
Monday,	September 16,	Fall Term begins.
Tuesday,	October 1,	Inventories of all Departments.
Tuesday,	October 15,	Meeting of the Board of Trustees.
Friday,	November 1,	Reports of all Departments.
Friday,	November 15,	Freshman Rhetoricals.
Friday,	November 22,	Sophomore Rhetoricals.
Wednesday,	November 27,	Thanksgiving Recess.
Sunday,	December 1,	

Friday,	December 13,	Junior Rhetoricals.
Monday,	December 16,	Term Examinations.
Tuesday,	December 17,	
Wednesday,	December 18,	
Wednesday,	December 18,	Fall Term ends.

Winter Vacation, Eighteen Days

WINTER TERM, 1902

Monday,	January 6,	Entrance Examinations.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS, 1901.

Friday,	August 30,	In the Selectmen's Room, City Hall, Danbury.
Friday,	August 30,	In the Council Chamber, City Hall, Norwich.
Friday,	August 30,	At the Experiment Station, New Haven.
Saturday,	August 31,	In Room 50, Capitol, Hartford.
Saturday,	August 31,	At the College, Storrs. All at 9 A. M.

1900-1901.

"Time is money." — B. FRANKLIN.

1900.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
FEB.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28			
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
MAY.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
JUNE.						1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JULY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
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	26	27	28	29	30	31	

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri	Sat.
SEPT.							1
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	30						
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	28	29	30	31			
NOV.					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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DEC.							1
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

1901.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEB.						1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28		
MARCH.						1	2
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
APRIL.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

	Sun	Mon	Tues.	Wed	Thur	Fri.	Sat.
MAY.				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
JUNE.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
JULY.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
AUG.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur	Fri.	Sat.
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
OCT.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
NOV.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

GENERAL INFORMATION.

THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

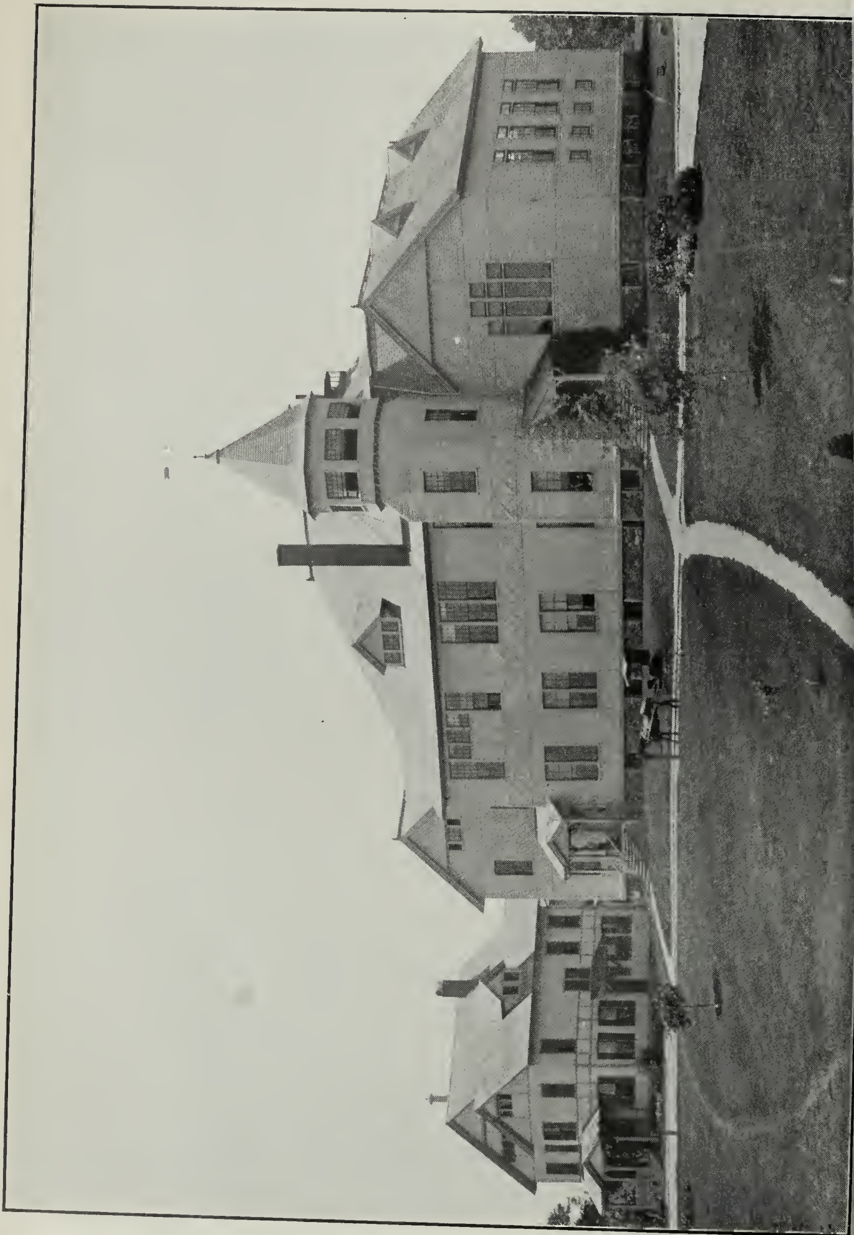
In the various states which compose the Union, the colleges of "Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" were founded by an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act donating Public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts."

This Act was approved July 2, 1862. Public land was donated to the amount of 30,000 acres for each Representative in the National Congress.

From this investment of about $135,000 The Connecticut Agricultural College receives an income of five per cent. The State receiving such benefit shall establish "a College where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to *agriculture* and the *mechanic arts*, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

These so-called land-grant colleges are also furnished means of support from the general government by an Act of Congress, passed August 30, 1890, known as the "Morrill Bill," the fund of which now provides for each college $25,000, annually. No buildings of any kind can be constructed from these funds, which are limited to "legitimate college expense," and "instruction and facilities for instruction."

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE



An Agricultural Experiment Station is connected with the College, and is under the control of the Board of Trustees. The object of the Station is to make experiments in things pertaining to agriculture, including dietaries, and is supported by the fund created by the "Hatch Act" of 1887; from this fund the State receives annually $15,000, of which the Connecticut Experiment Station at New Haven takes $7,500.

LOCATION.

The Connecticut Agricultural College is located in the town of Mansfield, Tolland County, on a commanding eminence six hundred feet above sea level, in a section of the State noted for its scenic beauty. The young men and women of the State who desire to obtain a good education at a minimum cost will find here a charming place, away from the disturbing influences of the larger centers, where they may gain for themselves that preparation for citizenship which the times demand of every citizen. The college station is Eagleville, on the Central Vermont Railroad, which connects at Willimantic with the New England division of the Consolidated Railroad. Communication with the College is rendered easy by the long-distance telephone, and by telegraph. And when connection is made with Willimantic by a trolley system, the location of the State College will be all that could be desired.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

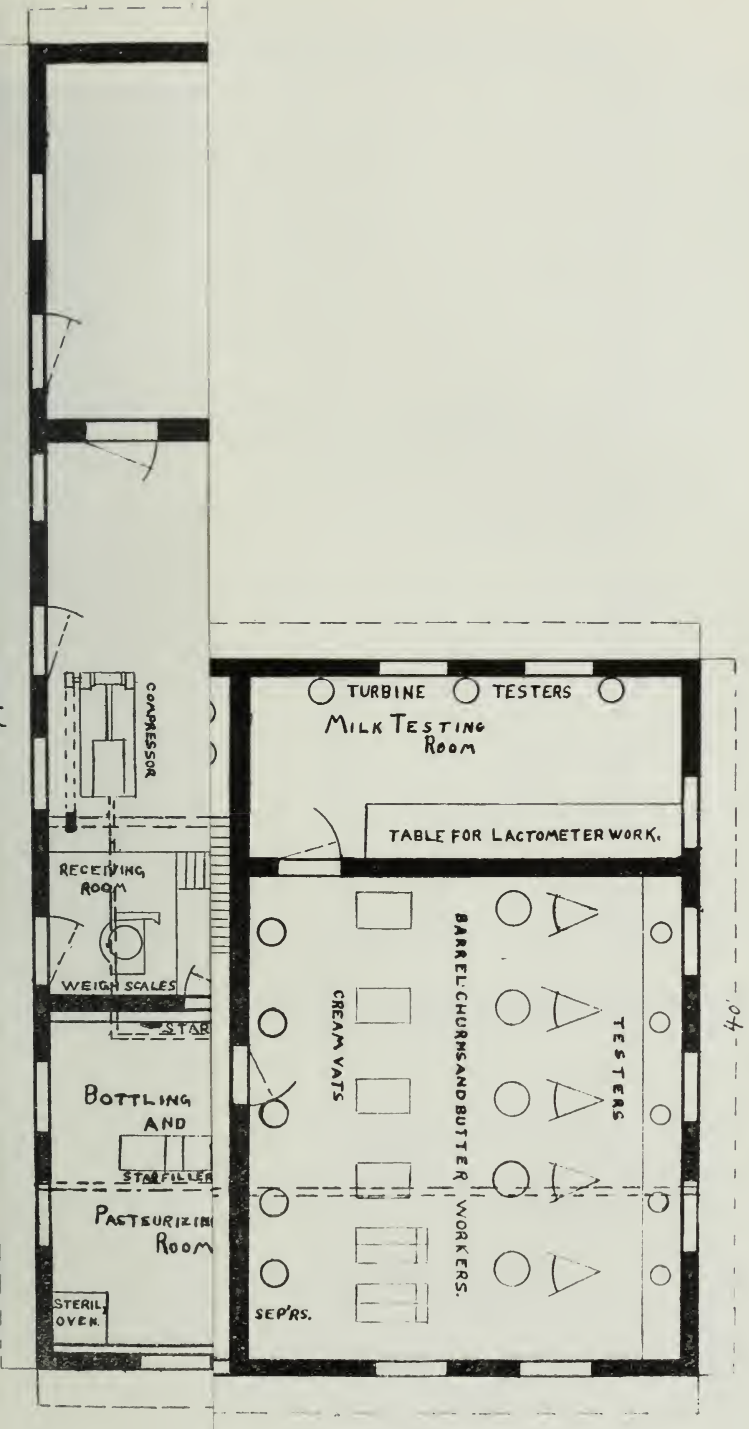
Main Building.—All the buildings, with one exception, are wooden structures. The main building was erected in 1890, a two-story edifice with a basement, and contains a chapel, President's office, mathematical recitation room, library, and reading-room, dining-hall, and steward's rooms on the first floor. The second floor contains a recitation room for

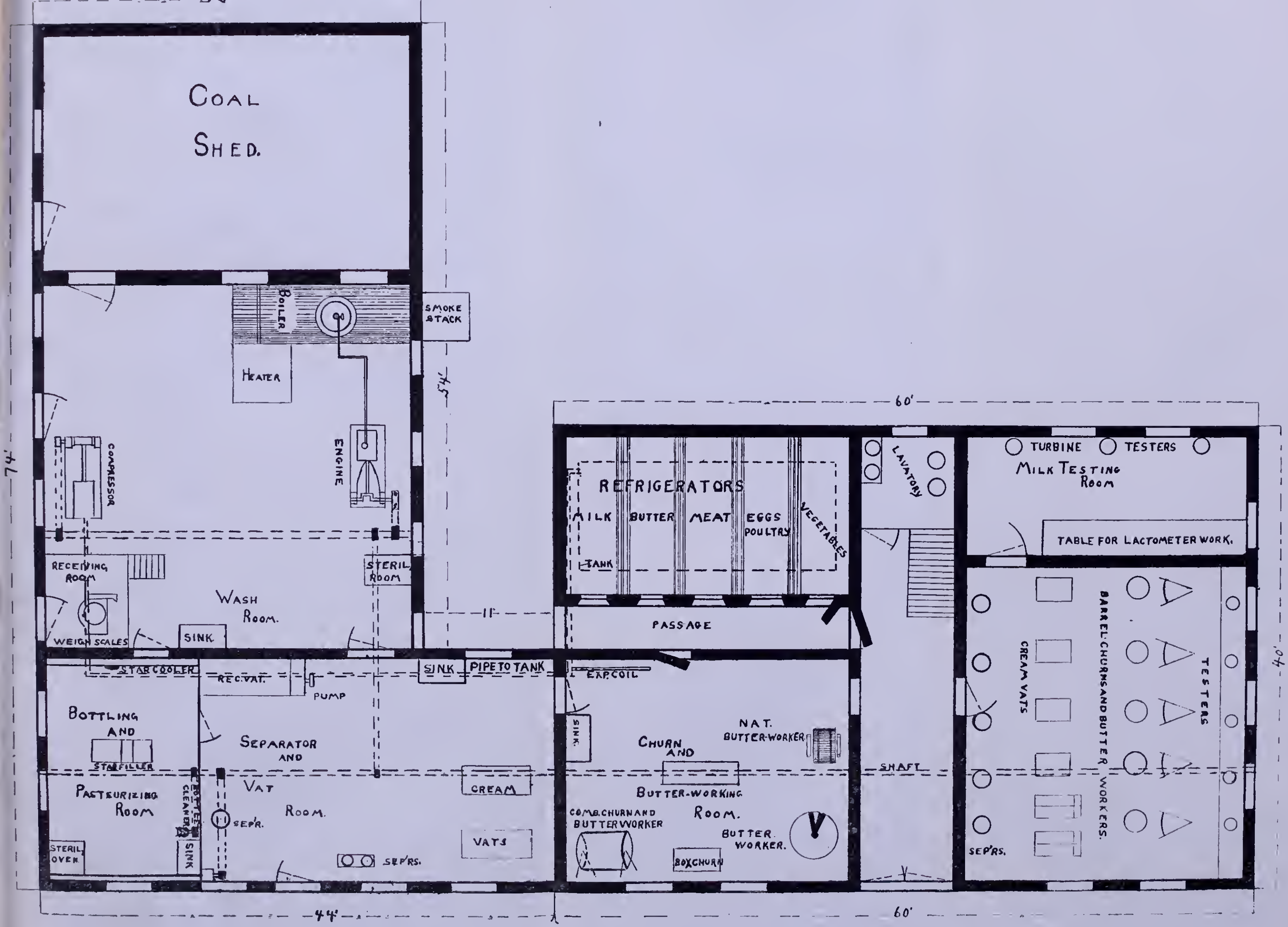
English Literature, a Horticultural room, Museum, a room for Botany and Mechanical Drawing, and a second recitation room for English and Mathematics.

Agricultural Hall. — By skillful management and economical expenditure of the college funds the Trustees have been able, during the year, to erect a fine building sixty by forty feet and three stories high, constructed of stone and brick. The basement of this building, connected with the "creamery," will contain the dairy apparatus, laboratory, and samples of machinery. This will be the best equipped dairy laboratory in New England, and will be in readiness for the Winter Short Course of the Dairy School. The second floor will be devoted to the Veterinary Laboratory and class room, the Agricultural Laboratory and class room, and the third floor will be given to Experiment Station work. Agricultural Hall is a building that does credit to the designer and builder, Professor Henry S. Patterson, master mechanic of the College, and will be a great addition to the College buildings as well as to the department of Agriculture.

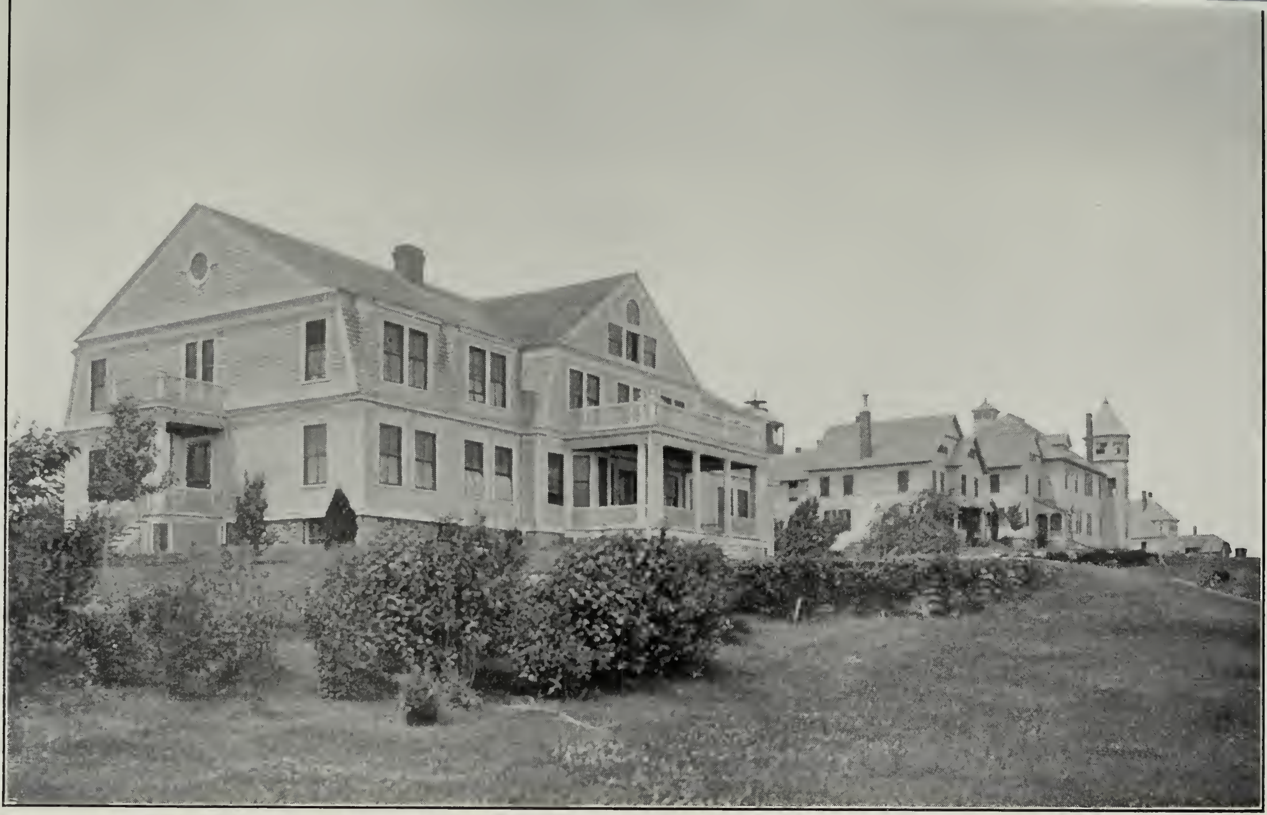
Dormitories. — The east building contains seventeen study rooms, used by the male students of the lower classes. Instructor H. A. Ballou with his family occupies six rooms on the first floor for his living apartments. The rooms are all heated by steam. The " New Dormitory " was built in 1890, with a dwelling-house for the President connected at the front. This building is steam heated, and affords a comfortable home for the upper class men.

Grove Cottage. — When co-education became established at the State College, a fine, homelike residence was constructed for the purpose. Airy rooms, spacious halls, reception parlors, dining hall, and gymnasium; a sewing room for the Domestic Science work, and rooms for the Lady Principal comprise the first and second floors. A fine laboratory room

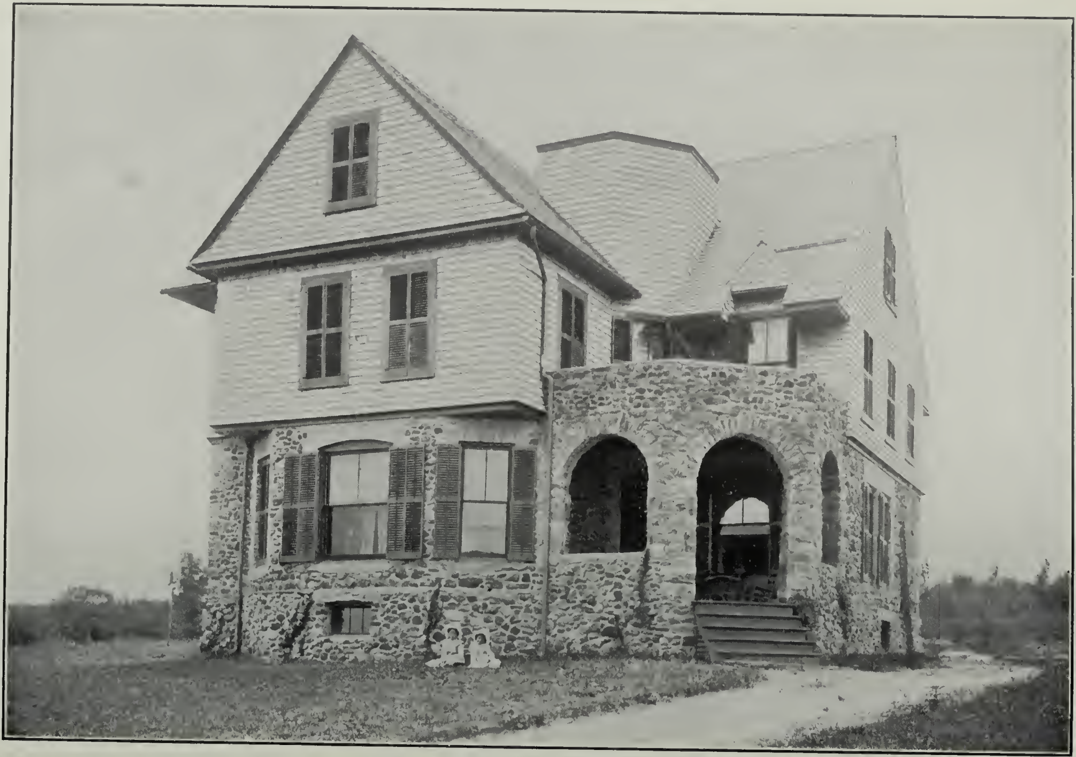

TURBINE
TESTERS
MILK TESTING ROOM
COMPRESSOR
TABLE FOR LACTOMETER WORK.
RECEIVING ROOM
WEIGH SCALES
STAR
BOTTLING AND
STARFILLER
PASTEURIZIN
ROOM
STERIL. OVEN.
SEP'RS.
CREAM VATS
BARREL CHURNS AND BUTTER WORKERS.
TESTERS
40'



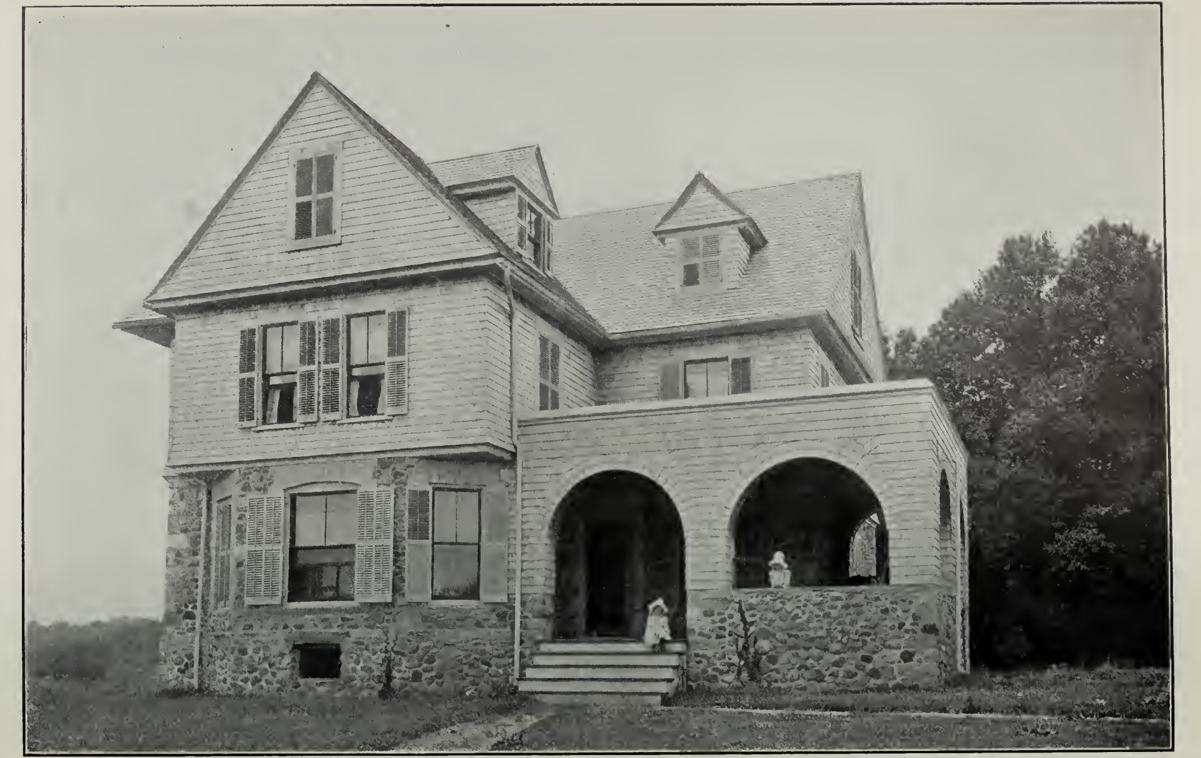
DAIRY BUILDING



GROVE COTTAGE. PRESIDENT'S HOUSE. MAIN BUILDING. CHEMICAL LABORATORY



COTTAGE No. ERECTED



COTTAGE No. 2, ERECTED 1898

has been fitted up in the basement for the Domestic Science cooking school.

Miscellaneous Buildings.—Besides those described, there are three fine dwelling houses for the professors of the College, the horse barn, and barns for the dairy herd. There is also a greenhouse for growing and storing plants.

Buildings Needed. — 1. A machine shop and a carpenter shop for the "Mechanic Arts," well equipped with machinery and tools. 2. A Horticultural building with museums and laboratories; a building sufficiently large for a botanical museum and laboratory in conjunction with it. 3. Inasmuch as the government requires that military science shall be taught in the land-grant colleges, a drill hall is of paramount importance, especially during that portion of the college year when drilling on the campus is out of the question. This building could be used for an auditorium, a gymnasium, and a variety of purposes directly connected with the physical well-being of all the students. 4. A boarding hall with well-appointed kitchen above ground, apartments for the steward and his servants, and a large well-lighted dining room for both sexes. 5. A library building with modern appointments for a well-selected and well-arranged library, together with the President's offices and fire-proof vaults on the first floor, and the second floor devoted to a Museum of Art, Natural History, Mineralogy, Geology, etc.

The Valentine Estate. — This estate has been rented for a term of three years by the College, and furnishes additional land of about two hundred acres, several large barns and sheds, and a dwelling house which accommodates three families.

THE AIM AND SCOPE OF THE COLLEGE.

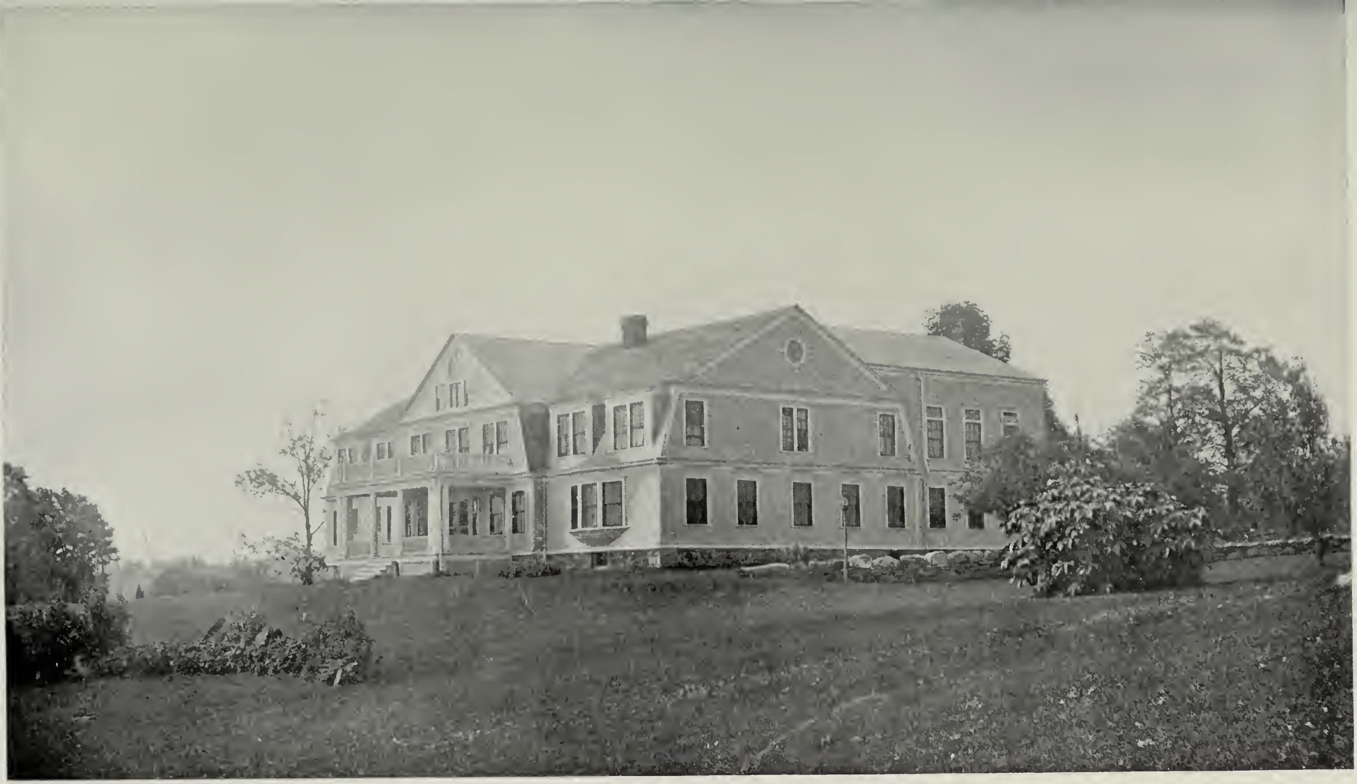
The Connecticut College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts was founded with the express design of affording to the youth of the rural communities of our Commonwealth opportunity for an education especially adapted to their needs. Such an education must be constantly and firmly directed to two ends: first, to provide such special and technical training as shall enable the young man to become a practical farmer in a scientific way; second, by means of the so-called culture studies to develop and broaden his intellectual powers, to elevate him morally and socially, and to train him for good citizenship.

Keeping in mind the aims already suggested, the College presents courses designed to give thorough, practical, and at the same time scientific training in Agriculture and the kindred arts. To this training nearly one-third of the entire course is devoted. Of the remaining two-thirds, however, more than one-half is given to the scientific study, which forms the only possible basis for sound technical training. Hence it can be seen that the College is to be classed with scientific rather than with literary institutions. Yet the great fundamental studies that form the basis of all liberal education are not neglected, and adequate provision is made for sound training in History, Literature, Ethics, Civics, Political Economy, etc., and a thorough study of these is insisted upon so far as time will permit, and the preparation and ability of the student will warrant.

EXPENSES.

The College gives free tuition and free rent of rooms.

Old and New Dormitories. — Each room contains a bed, mattress, table, washstand, bureau, and chairs. All other furniture the students will furnish for themselves. Each student will provide himself with the following necessary articles of household furnishings: 1 lamp, 1 oil can, 1 broom, 1 dust-pan, 1 wash-bowl and pitcher, 1 looking-glass, 1 slop-pail, 6 towels, 3 sheets for double bed, — these can be used on single beds; 3 pillow-cases.



GROVE COTTAGE

Pillows, as the student may desire, and blankets or comfortables, as he may require, for his bed. It is advisable for students to bring from home rugs and carpets, etc., with which to make their rooms cheerful and homelike. The students provide themselves with kerosene oil at the village store.

The College furnishes fuel, books, and stationery at cost prices as nearly as possible, often below that figure. Board in the Boys' Hall is $2.75 a week.

GROVE COTTAGE.

The rooms in the dormitory for the young lady students are well furnished with chairs, tables, bureaus, iron beds, mattresses, washstands, and bowls and pitchers. Each student should provide herself with the following articles: 1 lamp, 1 rocking chair, if desired; 6 towels, 3 sheets for single bed, 4 pillow-cases.

Pillows, as the student may desire, and blankets or comfortables, as she may require, for use and comfort. The price of board may vary from $2.50 to $2.75 per week.

Individual expenses will vary according to the tastes and desires of the student from $125 a year upwards; but any economical student may reduce his yearly expenditures to a minimum cost.

At the beginning of each term each student who rooms in the College buildings is charged $40 in advance to meet his College expenses. Day students, a payment in advance of $10 for books, stationery, etc.

STUDENT LABOR.

The following regulations in regard to manual paid labor were adopted by the Board of Trustees May 25, 1900.

1. That the manual labor of male students shall be governed by the following principles:

2. Each student shall, without compensation, perform

whatever manual labor is necessary to make his instruction thorough and practical.

3. The performance of this labor shall be considered in giving the student his standing.

4. The amount, kind, and times of such manual labor shall be determined by the student's instructor, subject always to approval by the President.

5. If a student desires to perform paid manual labor, he shall be permitted to do so, *if his general conduct is good and he maintains a good stand in his studies, provided there be such labor to be performed;* and in such cases his labor shall be governed by business principles, and paid for at business rates.

6. In case a student desires to be taught any special kind of manual labor on or about a farm, he shall be so taught on making known to the President the special matters in which he desires instruction.

In all laboratory work, shop work, class work, and instructive labor, punctuality, system, and promptness are indispensable. Professors will give their classes notice daily of time and place for laboratory work and instructive labor. The daily schedule has been so revised as to give sufficient time for study and class work. The recitation period is from 8.15 A. M. to 12.10; and from 1.30 P. M. to 4.30, including afternoon laboratory exercise and instructive labor. Students who desire to work at paid labor should make application to the officers of the institution.

The care of Grove Cottage is assigned to the young women, who are paid by the hour for their work. Several of the young women find work in the families of the professors of the College, by which they earn their board.

It is the policy of the College to pay for uninstructive labor according to its value to the institution, but students should not expect to pay all of their expenses by this means, though now and then one does succeed in doing so. The College has not enough work to supply the demand, and the student's *time is needed first of all for his studies*, if he is to succeed in his college course. Those who depend for the most part upon their own earnings must expect to forego sports and leisure in which those able to pay their way may more often indulge. Students who receive aid from the College through uninstructive labor must be *worthy* and *industrious*. No student whose conduct requires frequent inspection by the authorities of the College will be employed at paid labor either in term time or during vacations.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

All students are required to attend a short service in College Hall at 8 o'clock daily except Saturday and Sunday.

All students are required also to attend the church service on Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock. Voluntary services are held every Tuesday evening by the Young Men's Christian Association, and every Sunday evening by the Christian Endeavor Society.

The Second Congregational Church of Storrs has assigned one-half of its seating capacity for the exclusive use of the college students.

On Sunday students are expected to conduct themselves in and about the College buildings with such decorum as befits the observance of the Sabbath.

ADMISSION TO THE FRESHMAN CLASS.

All applicants for admission to the Freshman Class of the Connecticut Agricultural College must be citizens of Connecticut, and at least fifteen years of age. Satisfactory testimonials in respect of good character and previous scholarship from a former teacher, pastor, or neighbor, will be required of each candidate.

Candidates may enter an advanced class, if, on examination, they are found qualified.

New classes are formed at the beginning of the College year, but students may be admitted at any time by special examination.

Candidates may be admitted on certificate from accredited high schools, at the discretion of the faculty, if the previous high school work is equivalent to that done by the lower College classes.

Those who enter College under conditions will be required to make up such conditions before advancing to the next year's course of study.

All candidates for the Short Dairy Course, during the winter term, will be admitted without examination.

A good preparation enhances the College course tenfold. The following subjects will be required for entrance to the Freshman Class in 1901:

Arithmetic.—A thorough knowledge of Fractions, Denominate Numbers, Mensuration, Percentage, Discount, Interest, Bonds and Stocks, Square and Cube Root.

Geography. — What is usually required in a common school course.

History. — Montgomery's Leading Facts in American History, or its equivalent.

English. — Grammar. A knowledge of the parts of speech, the construction of sentences, punctuation, and the use of capitals, and the ability to analyze sentences, and parse the words composing them. The applicant's speech should be free from flagrant errors, and he should be able to express himself in writing with grammatical correctness and ease.

Reading.— The course prescribed by the New England colleges is recommended to all candidates for the State College.

All examinations must be written, in which the candidate's orthography will be carefully noted.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO ENTERING CANDIDATES.

Those desiring to enter the College as new students should read carefully the College catalogue, and comply with the following instructions:

1. Write to the President for " Questions to Prospective Students."

2. When you have received it, answer the questions and mail to the President of the College.

3. When you present yourself for the entrance examination, take with you a letter of recommendation from your former teacher or pastor, certifying as to your moral character and previous scholarship. If from a high school or another college, an honorable discharge and recommendation will also be required. No examination of any candidate will be conducted until such credentials have been furnished the examiner.

4. As soon as convenient after the examination you will be notified of the result.

5. Before you leave home for College, notify the President by card on what train you will reach Eagleville, that teams may be at the station to meet you.

6. See that all pieces of your baggage are marked with your name both when you *come* to the College and when you *leave*. No baggage will be taken *from* the College unless so marked.

7. Address all inquiries about rooms to Mr. H. A. Ballou, Military Commandant.

8. When you arrive at the College, call at the office, deposit your money, obtain a receipt, and secure the key to your room.

9. On leaving College call at the office, pay your bills, get your receipt, and give up the key to your room.

10. Absence from College invariably interrupts the continuity of the student's work, and diverts his attention from the main object for which he attends College. Therefore, do not ask your parents or guardians for permission to leave College in term time, except for urgent reasons.

11. An excuse for leave of absence from College to be valid must be signed by the class officers and delivered to the President of the College; and the student thus excused will be required to make up all deficiencies in study and drill caused by his absence.

12. All questions of change from the regular course of study, or of dropping studies, shall be referred by the student to the committee on courses of study, and through the committee to the Faculty.

GOVERNMENT.

The Connecticut Agricultural College was founded for the purpose of providing the fullest and best opportunity for the "Industrial Classes" to secure for themselves a practical education. And all students enjoying the advantages thus afforded should realize fully that to forego these privileges by misuse or abuse is a matter of very serious concern to their future career. This institution, therefore, can offer no inducement to idle, shiftless, self-indulgent young people. Those who are too independent to yield themselves to necessary authority, or too willful to accept wise and wholesome restraint, are recommended not to enroll themselves as students of the College.

Disorder in the dormitories is always out of place. Students who fail to appreciate their *dormitory* or *dining-room* privileges will be debarred from them. Each student will be held responsible for all injury done to his room and the furniture therein.

Students under age will not be permitted to hire College teams, nor purchase anything from the departments on credit without written permission from parents or guardians, addressed to the College and left at the office.

No money will be paid to any minor for labor, or otherwise, without a written order from parent or guardian. Such orders must be addressed to The Connecticut Agricultural College, and should state specifically whether any and all money earned is to be paid, or only such part and for such a period as may be stated in the order.

Students whose accounts are in arrears will be required to "turn in" their labor account to liquidate their expenses to such an extent as may be decided in their special cases.

PROMOTION.

Instructors keep a daily record of the standing of each student, based upon a scale of one hundred. The standard for final grade in any subject is seventy per cent.

Class officers are at liberty to give tests at any time they may deem it necessary. Examinations of all classes shall be given the last week of each term.

All students shall daily maintain in their studies a standing satisfactory to their instructors. Inability or disinclination to do so will render the student liable to suspension from the class.

Students absent from one-tenth of the entire recitations in any subject shall take a special examination in such subject or subjects at the discretion of the instructor.

A failure in two branches will allow a student to pass with the condition that the deficiency be satisfactorily made up before the end of the succeeding term.

A student failing in more than two studies in any term shall drop back into the next lower class, or withdraw.

Students intending to graduate shall make up all deficiencies before the spring term of the Senior year.

No student of the Senior class whose bills are in arrears will be entitled to a diploma at graduation.

PRIZES.

Hicks Prizes. — Students of the Junior and Senior classes may contend for the Ratcliffe Hicks Prizes. Those who write for these prizes must deliver their essays, typewritten, to the President on or before the second Wednesday in April, and no essay will be received after 12 o'clock noon of that day.

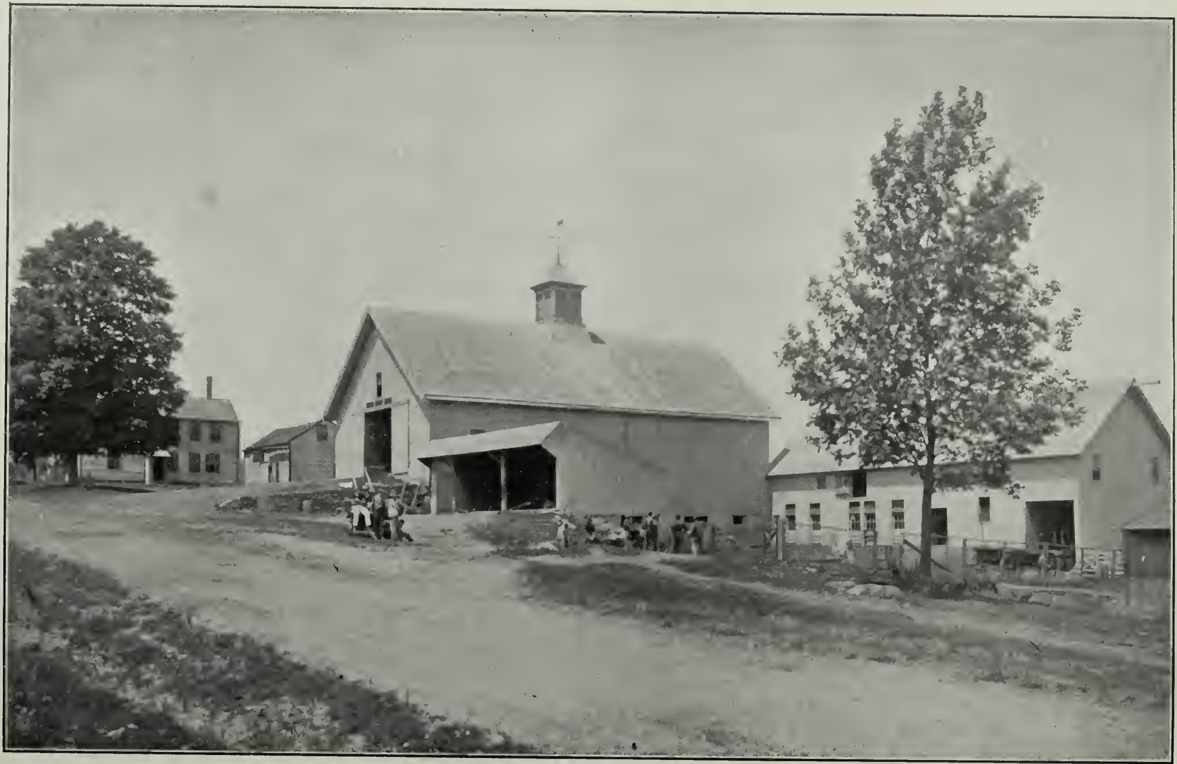
Each essay shall contain at least fifteen hundred words, and shall be approved by a committee of the Faculty appointed by the President of the College.

Such essays as are not approved shall be returned to the writers, and the successful contestants shall be notified at once, that they may prepare themselves to deliver their essays the second Friday evening in May from the College Hall rostrum before three judges, who shall decide on the best delivery.

The award shall be determined by the marks, both for composition and delivery.

The Ratcliffe Hicks Prizes for 1900 were awarded to Miss Gertrude Eliza Grant, first, $30; and the second of $20, to Mr. Frederic Joseph Baldwin.

The committee of award on English composition were Dr. Henry Davies, Storrs; Miss Mabel I. Jenkins, Normal School,



FARM BUILDINGS

Willimantic; Professor Flavel S. Luther, Trinity College, Hartford.

Committee of award on delivery, Hon. Huber Clark, Willimantic; Hon. Stephen O. Bowen, Eastford, and F. E. Wilcox, M.D., Willimantic.

Two prizes, the first of ten dollars, the second of five dollars, will be given for the best declamations delivered by the three lower classes, June 4, 1901.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The course in Agriculture may be divided into departments as follows:

1. The Farm Department, or Department of Practical Agriculture, including Agricultural Chemistry.
2. Department of Dairying and Animal Industry.
3. Department of Horticulture and Forestry, and Landscape Gardening.

A close application to the studies included in these departments together with practical work in the field and laboratory, gives to the student a basis upon which he may build his career as a successful farmer, or specialize in some of the several branches of farming industry.

The sciences bearing directly upon these departments of practical agriculture and as taught in connection with it are Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Zoölogy, Veterinary Science, Physics, Entomology, Meteorology, etc., all of which enter in, more or less, to the work of the up-to-date farmer.

To these are added the culture and mental discipline studies, such as Mathematics, English Composition, Rhetoric, History, Ethics, Political Economy, Civics, Drawing, Domestic Economy, English Literature, etc.

The development and culture derived from an earnest pursuit of these branches is intended to put the profession of agriculture on a level with other professions. Particular attention is given to improved methods in farm operations, construction of buildings, use of tools and farm machinery, and the management of stocks and crops; treatment of soils, their properties, drainage, irrigation, and fertilization.

1. *Agronomy.* — Two terms, four hours a week. Soils are treated in respect of their properties, improvement by tillage, drainage, irrigation, and fertilization. Practical instruction is given in the food value of crops, methods of planting, root structures, and development and growth, caring for, and harvesting crops.

Professor C. S. Phelps.

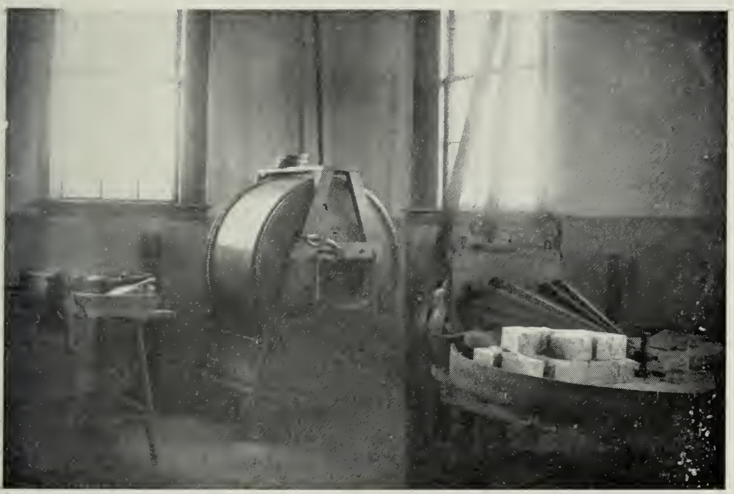
2. *Zootechny.* — Four hours a week. The subject is so taught as to give the student a practical knowledge of the principles of feeding, care, and management of live stock.

Professor C. S. Phelps.

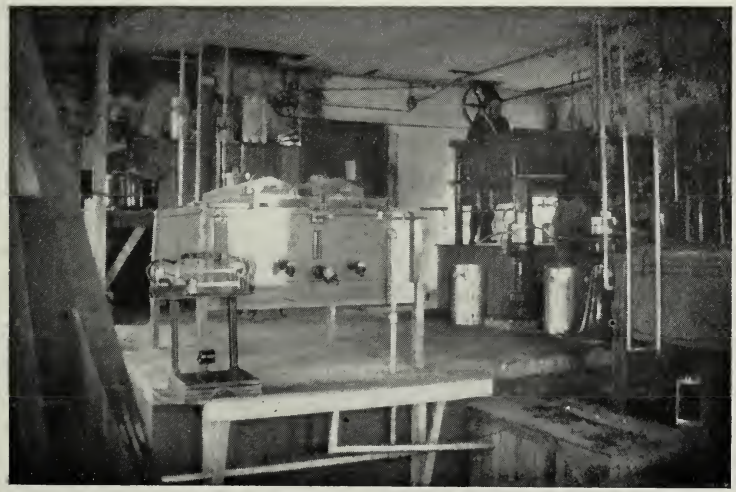
3. *Farm Economy.* — Treating of farm management, including the planting, cultivation, and rotation of crops; maintenance of the fertility of the soil, growth and nutrition of plants, mixture and application of fertilizers, harvesting, plowing, preserving of fodders, and laboratory work in field and pasture.

Professor C. S. Phelps.

4. *Dairying.* — (*a*) College Course. — Winter term, Junior class, four hours a week, with laboratory work, and keeping records of the herd. Students are introduced to the practical work of one of the best, if not the best, equipped creameries in New England, in which they have actual experience in milk testing and butter making by the most ap-

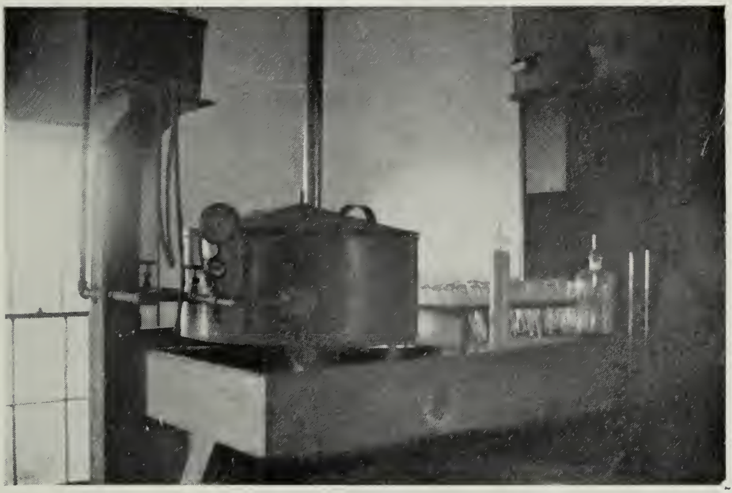


BUTTER WORKERS



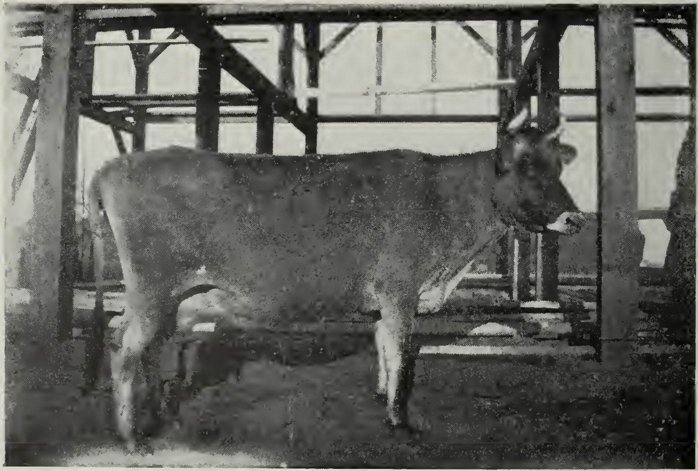
INTERIOR VIEW IN CREAMERY.—PASTEURIZING VAT

STUDENTS AT WORK



BABCOCK TEST

POWER SEPARATOR



DAIRY TYPE, No. 2

Copper Queen. Record for one year: Butter, 509 lbs.; milk, 8,465 lbs.
Profit from butter, $42.82; from milk, $35.85

proved methods. "Milk and Its Products," and "Outlines of Dairy Bacteriology" are text-books which form the basis of class study.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR C. L. BEACH.

5. *Dairying.* — (*b*) Short Course. — This course is designed for those who desire to make a special study of dairying and feel the need of a better preparation for the modern scientific methods in the art, and are not able to devote more time to it. The subjects that are treated in this course are of special interest to the young farmer: Composition of Milk, Condition of Creaming, Milking for Market, Butter Making, Salting, Packing, etc. The students have daily practice in the Creamery with Separators of various kinds, noting the varying conditions of the milk on separation, practice with the Babcock test for dairy products, with instruction how to overcome the difficulties from different conditions, and how to determine the acidity of milk and cream; also instructions in the use of the lactometer for detecting adulterations in milk. Lectures on Breeds and Breeding, Heredity, Atavism, Typical Dairy Cows, etc. Text-book used, "Milk and Its Products."

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR C. L. BEACH.

6. *Soils and Farm Machinery.* — Sophomore class, three hours a week, fall and spring terms, including farm machines and their operations, with laboratory work, and a careful study of the soil conditions necessary to the best utilization of plant food, moisture of the soil, structure and development of roots, and growth of farm crops, with lectures.

MR. W. A. STOCKING, JR.

7. *Poultry Culture.* — Winter term, selection and breeding of domestic fowls, kinds, and breeds; location and arrangement of buildings, construction and equipment; production of

eggs and meat; dressing for market; diseases and pests, together with their remedies; lectures and practice in incubation, artificial rearing, selecting the best by a scale of points; foods and feeding, and general principles of the care and management of poultry.

Mr. R. Dallas.

HORTICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE.

The right study of horticulture is designed to supplement the course in agriculture. Students graduated in agriculture should have such a knowledge of the principles of horticulture as will aid them in the adornment of the grounds of their homes, in adding to the luxuries of their tables, and be of exceeding value to them if ever they should engage in the growing of fruit or vegetables for market.

1. Pomology. — Ten acres on the College farm have been planted with apple, peach, and plum trees, which will afford ample facilities for observation and study in fruit culture, besides small fruits, nursery grounds, etc. Three terms, Junior year; elective, Senior year; methods of budding, grafting, pruning, and spraying are taught in a practical way.

Professor A. G. Gulley.

2. Market Gardening. — The average farmer too often overlooks the value of a variety of vegetables in his own home. It is the intention of this course to emphasize this value, and show by actual test the importance to the farmer of a good vegetable garden. The student is also directed in the study of vegetables in the line of market gardening.

Professor A. G. Gulley.

3. Propagation of Plants. — The College green-house affords an illustrative field for showing the multiplication of

INTERIOR OF GREENHOUSE

plants by seeds, cuttings, layers, and grafts. Also the forcing of flowers and vegetables in hot beds receives attention.

PROFESSOR A. G. GULLEY.

4. Landscape Gardening. — Lectures on the art of Landscape Gardening; comparison of natural and artificial methods; how to adorn home surroundings; shrubs suitable for the soil and climate of Connecticut.

PROFESSOR A. G. GULLEY.

FORESTRY.

The wholesale destruction of our forests in the states of the *forest belt* calls attention to this subject as a study in the college curriculum, that the student may be enabled to understand the significance of "*forestry for farmers*," not as a botanical study of trees, but as a crop. Value of forests, economically considered; relation of forest to climate; identification, distribution and use of trees and shrubs; forests as related to geographical distribution; forests as related to temperature and rain fall; geological history of forests; silviculture, preservation of forests, forests of the world, forests of the United States; forest planting, woods, and their uses for timber, cabinet work, building, etc.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR H. A. BALLOU.

MECHANIC ARTS.

This department is greatly hindered by lack of rooms and equipment for practice in shop work and mechanical drawing.

1. Carpentry. — Winter term, Junior and Sophomore classes, three hours a week. Instruction is given in the care of tools, both grinding and filing, in making joints in woodwork, wood-turning, and the construction of useful articles.

PROFESSOR H. S. PATTERSON.

2. *Forge Work.* — Winter term, Senior class, six hours a week. Instruction with shop practice is given in making chains, chain links, eye-bolts, cold chisels, the art of welding, tempering, drawing, upsetting, filing, polishing, etc.

PROFESSOR H. S. PATTERSON.

3. *Mechanical Drawing.* — Winter term, Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes, two hours a week. Use of instruments is carefully taught at the beginning of the course; working drawings, tracings of machine details, problems in dimension drawing, architectural drawing, etc.

PROFESSOR H. S. PATTERSON.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

The work of this department, at the present time, is progressive; but further and higher development is desired. Mechanical methods are of very little advantage to the student who intends to reach higher proficiency in the science; his real progress lies in the mastery of mathematical principles and methods; and these are attained through the carefulness, application, and the ingenuity of the learner. Very much depends upon the animus of the student in approaching this department of the College curriculum. Not only is clear thinking demanded of the student, but his thoughts should be expressed in good English, *precise* and *concise;* and at the very outset he should be made to recognize and master the vocabulary and language of each particular subject. To this end the solution of problems, the analysis of statement and equation must be required; *definitions must be learned in exact language,* and the demonstration of propositions in correct English should be the daily practice in the recitation. The student should be made to understand from the start that the truths of mathematics are not to be learned and then forgotten;

and he should be awakened to the fact that an earnest desire on his part is necessary to attain to the *knowledge* of the facts which are essential to the science. Too much stress cannot be laid upon thoroughness in the daily recitation, and upon frequent reviews of mathematical principles and their applications.

1. Algebra. — In the present College course algebra is taken up in the Freshman year, three terms, four hours a week. The subjects included in this course are the fundamental processes of algebra, equations, involution of monomials, and polynomials; evolution of the higher roots of polynomials, rules for extracting roots of numbers based on the algebraic methods; radicals, their fundamental operations, involution, evolution, rationalization, imaginary quantities, square root of binomial surds, solution of radical equations, pure and affected quadratics, simultaneous quadratic equations, proportion, progressions, binomial theorem, logarithms, etc.

PROFESSOR H. R. MONTEITH.

2. Plane Geometry. — The text-book used in this subject is Pettee's Plane Geometry. A thorough knowledge of algebra is a necessary preparation for this work. Sophomore class, three terms, four hours a week. Familiarity with the basic definitions and axioms, the theory of limits and proportion; similar figures, and the laws relating to them; propositions demonstrated in concise, geometric language; original exercises showing the application of geometric principles, practice in plotting, pace-surveying, and land leveling.

PROFESSOR C. A. WHEELER.

3. Solid Geometry. — Wentworth. — Students who contemplate advancing to this study need a thorough knowledge of definitions, geometric principles, and also ability to handle the subject in advanced work. Fall term, Junior class, three hours a week. Properties of planes, diedral and polyedral angles, prisms, pyramids, cylinders, and calculation of areas by latitude and departures.

PROFESSOR C. A. WHEELER.

4. *Plane Trigonometry.* — Wentworth. — Winter term, Junior class, three hours a week. Studies preliminary to this branch of mathematics are algebra and geometry. Some of the principles investigated are definitions, functions of angles, measurement of angles, angles positive and negative, derivation and reduction of trigonometric formulæ, solution of right and oblique triangles, with care in tracing functions and accuracy in using logarithmic tables.

PROFESSOR C. A. WHEELER.

5. *Spherical Trigonometry.* — Wentworth. — Winter term, Junior class, three hours a week, succeeding plane trigonometry. This subject is of special interest to students contemplating a course in civil engineering; it includes the investigation of the spherical right triangle, and the consideration of spherical triangles in general; the deriving of formulæ and their application to the solution of examples.

PROFESSOR C. A. WHEELER.

6. *Analytic Geometry.* — Wentworth. — Fall term, Senior class, three hours a week. The student finds his way to this subject through algebra, geometry, and trigonometry; geometric lines and curves are represented by equations, their relations understood by an investigation of such equations. The solution of examples and the knowledge of particular principles lead to the demonstration of general theorems, and furnish excellent practice in reasoning, both inductive and deductive.

PROFESSOR C. A. WHEELER.

7. *Plane Surveying.* — Raymond. — Searles' Field Engineering. — Winter and spring terms, Senior class, five hours a week. Theory and practice, the use and care of surveying instruments, problems in surveying, railroad surveys and curves, methods of field work, computing of earth work excavations, etc.

PROFESSOR C. A. WHEELER.

8. *Arithmetic.*—Walsh's Grammar School. — Preparatory class, three terms, five hours a week. Stress is laid upon the principles of arithmetical computation in business, and an effort made to secure a foundation for the study of algebra.

MR. T. D. KNOWLES.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

This department has a lecture room on the second floor of the Chemical Laboratory with side "cupboards" for storing apparatus for purposes of demonstration. The lecture room is provided with screens for darkening the windows. No facilities have been provided for courses in electrical engineering.

1. *General Physics.* — Wentworth and Hill. — Freshman class, three terms, four hours a week. This course includes balanced forces, fluid pressure, heat, matter, motion, energy, magnetism and electricity, sound and light.

DR. C. E. WATERS.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

All regular students begin the study of this subject in the Freshman year. Both methods are in use in this course, textbook and laboratory. In the class-room the student becomes acquainted with chemical principles and the facts that are based on experimental methods as he has been able to learn them by the manipulation and study of chemical substances.

1. General Chemistry. — Remsen's Elements. — Freshman class, three hours a week with an hour and one-half laboratory work, and includes chemistry of the air, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and their compounds; acids, bases, salts, carbon; atomic theory, chlorine family, the sulphur family, the potassium family, the calcium family, the aluminium family, and other metals, etc.

Dr. C. E. Waters.

2. Qualitative Analysis. — Stoddard. — Sophomore class, three hours a week. Lectures and laboratory work. Reactions are made by the student and expressed as far as possible in written equations.

Dr. C. E. Waters.

3. Organic Chemistry. — Remsen. — Junior class, three hours a week. This study includes a complete outline of the theory of the formation and structure of organic compounds. Lectures, recitations, and laboratory work.

Dr. C. E. Waters.

4. Industrial Chemistry. — Lectures. — Senior class, fall term, two hours a week.

Dr. C. E. Waters.

5. Quantitative Analysis. — Two terms, Senior class, four hours a week. Lectures and laboratory work, analysis of water, fertilizers, butter, milk, etc.

Dr. C. E. Waters.

6. Agricultural Chemistry. — This course is conducted by lectures and laboratory work, recitations upon the subject as related to agriculture, as soils and their relation to plant growth, ash of the plant, and the relation of fertilizers to plant growth, etc.

Professor C. S. Phelps.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

The work of the student in this department comprises recitations, lectures, laboratory exercises, and class visits to localities where illustrations are to be seen in the natural rocks. The museum contains well-selected minerals, rocks, etc., but there is a great need of more convenient room for this department adjoining the recitation room and laboratory.

1. Geology. — Dana's Text-book of Geology. — Senior class, fall term, two hours a week, with laboratory work of an hour and one-half. This subject includes physiographical, structural, dynamical, and historical geology.

Professor B. F. Koons.

2. Mineralogy. — Lectures and text-books. — Study of common minerals, their forms and chemical composition such as enter into the soil; ores of iron, lead, copper, zinc, tin, silver, composition and form in which they are found.

Professor B. F. Koons.

DEPARTMENT OF ZOÖLOGY.

A special laboratory for this department is an increasing necessity, one in which not only work may be done, but with a museum of specimens necessary for instruction and illustration, both in mounted animals and insect collections. From the study of this subject the student becomes acquainted with biological laws, which are essential to a liberal education in subjects related to agriculture.

1. Entomology. — Senior class, summer term. Lectures and field work, collections of destructive insects, the habits of those collected, their ravages, and how to prevent the same.

Professor B. F. Koons.

2. Zoölogy. — Junior class, one term. Lectures, study of types of important groups, worms, crayfish, clams, mussels, etc., with laboratory exercises.

Professor B. F. Koons.

DEPARTMENT OF ORNITHOLOGY.

The preservation of common birds, which are especially favorable to farming interests, makes the study of this subject imperative. The subject of ornithology has proved of great interest and profit to the classes that have pursued it. It is confined to the summer term, one hour a week. The study includes a familiar acquaintance with the common birds, their habits, and economic relations to man, with museum and field work.

Professor B. F. Koons.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY.

A botany laboratory adds much to the study of this subject by way of facilities for instruction and for keeping microscopes and necessary supplies, as well as specimens of material.

1. Elementary Botany. — Gray's Manual, Spaulding's, or other elementary text-book — Sophomore class, three terms, five hours a week. Elements of structural, systematic, and physiological botany. Students are required to prepare herbariums of fifty native wild plants.

Assistant Professor H. A. Ballou.

2. *Cryptogamic Botany.* — Campbell's Structural and Systematic Botany — Senior class, two terms, five hours a week. Laboratory work, supplemented with lectures, treating of fungus diseases, and the physiology of plants. Elective.

Assistant Professor H. A. Ballou.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Sophomore class, spring term, five hours a week. — Martin's Human Body with skeleton and manikin. — Lectures with a study of the animal cell, the structures of the various tissues and organs of the body and their functions, and the influence that promotes their healthy development.

Professor N. S. Mayo.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SCIENCE.

1. Senior class, fall term, five hours a week. — This department is provided with a horsikin, skeletons, and other collections of bones, etc., for illustrative teaching. Systematic dissection of subjects, lectures in veterinary anatomy, general principles of diseases and their treatment, minor surgery, wounds, veterinary obstetrics, hygienic nursing, and the application of domestic remedies. Winter and spring terms. Elective.

Professor N. S. Mayo.

2. *Bacteriology.* — Moore's Laboratory Guide. — Senior class, spring term, five hours a week. Lectures and laboratory exercises in general principles, relation of bacteria to decomposition, fermentation, contagious and infectious diseases. Elective.

Professor N. S. Mayo.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

It is the design of this department to guide the learner through the epochs of past history in such a way that he may the better understand the bearing that one epoch of history has upon each succeeding epoch, and to create a desire and taste for further investigation.

1. Greek History. — Fyffe. — Freshman class, fall term, three hours a week. Beginning of the Greeks, Peloponnesus, Attica, Empire of Athens, Sparta, Thebes, and the Empire of Alexander.

Professor H. R. Monteith.

2. European History. — Adams. — Sophomore class, fall term, two hours a week. Each student is required to bring to the class-room assigned topics, and be prepared for a discussion of the same; questions on the chief points of the lesson, and what information he has gleaned from independent reading. The library is well supplied with works of reference on this subject.

Professor C. A. Wheeler.

3. American History.—Montgomery.—Preparatory class, three terms, four hours a week.

Mr. T. D. Knowles.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS.

Civil Government. — Martin's Civil Government. — The study of civil government is introduced early in the curriculum for the benefit of those students who, either from financial disability cannot complete their course, or drop out for other reasons. Freshman class, fall term, two hours a week. Text-book and lectures treat of the principles of civil government, its functions and departments, nature and duties of citizenship, origin and objects of the Constitution, powers of Congress, etc.

PROFESSOR H. R. MONTEITH.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS.

Political Economy. — Thompson. — Junior class, fall term, three hours a week. The study in this course embraces the topics involving the application of economic principles, origin of political economy, conquest of nature, land and farming, labor, capital, and machinery; money and its uses, gold and silver, banking, taxation and public debt, domestic and foreign commerce, protection and free trade; communism, socialism, anarchism, etc.

PROFESSOR H. R. MONTEITH.

DEPARTMENT OF ETHICS.

Janét's Elements of Morals. — Senior class, spring term, three hours a week. Other text-books and reading are employed in this course. The aim is to give the student a comprehensive idea of the principles and obligations of an upright life and good citizenship.

PROFESSOR R. W. STIMSON.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH.

English grammar and composition are studied for the most part, not as invaluable in themselves, but rather for the purpose of applying them in speaking and writing the English Language.

1. *Preparatory English.* — Three terms, four hours a week. Capitalization, punctuation, spelling, etc.

MR. T. D. KNOWLES.

2. Grammar.— Baskerville and Sewall.— Freshman class, three terms, four hours a week. Parts of speech, analysis of sentences, syntax, punctuation, with exercises in false syntax, study of phrases and clauses, with their proper relations, connections, etc.

3. Grammar. — Baskerville and Sewall. — Sophomore class, three terms, four hours a week. Subjects as in 2.

PROFESSOR H. R. MONTEITH.

DEPARTMENT OF RHETORIC AND LITERATURE.

The two most important ends to be gained from a study of English are utility and culture. In the study of grammar the former may be said to take precedence, although the recitation may contain more or less of both. Language has and will have a practical value as long as it continues to be a means of communicating thought and feeling from man to man. He who mumbles his words, or speaks his thought to others in a bungling way, only half expresses what ideas he desires to make known. As one has said, " No college man can afford to depend on others to correct his faulty speech. If he uses a wrong word, arranges the parts of the sentence improperly, gives some part an undue emphasis, or fails to indicate clearly the bearing of one sentence upon another, his language does not truly present his thought, and the world may profit little from his attempt to state it. The more valuable his thought the greater his need for a clear and effective use of language."

Good models for study, the ability to correct faulty English, a good appreciation of excellent diction, beauty and power of expression tend to make one's language not only pleasing, but powerful and persuasive. In the study of literature both culture and utility are gained, though the former may prevail over the latter; observation is closely trained, correct inferences are drawn, and the mind acquires an abiding power that can be used in any of the tasks of life. But best of all we may keep company with the "wise and gifted" of all ages.

1. Rhetoric. — Hill's Foundations of Rhetoric, Buehler's Practical Exercises in English, Waddy's Elements of Composition and Rhetoric, and Pearson's Composition. — Junior class, three terms, three hours a week. Private individual conferences, lectures, recitations, and three essays.

The students read and write constantly, and the reading and writing of each are carefully criticised and directed. In this course English is studied about equally for the joy and utility of its mastery, and for the awakening of the love of good reading.

PROFESSOR R. W. STIMSON.

2. English Literature. — Painter's History of English Literature, Mason's Student's Readings and Questions in English Literature, Matthews' Introduction to American Literature. — Senior class, fall and winter terms, three hours a week. Lectures, discussion of masterpieces, recitations, reports, and an elaborate essay. Much reading is indicated and required. The style of each student is noted and improved. Here English is studied about equally to give increased command of English speech, to give good training in research, and to enrich those resources in the students, which, in after years, shall help them to enjoy the noblest thoughts.

PROFESSOR R. W. STIMSON.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ELOCUTION.

No attempt is made to produce orators, nor even elocutionists. But the object of this course is to correct faulty enunciation and incorrect pronunciation, to overcome embarrassment when speaking before an audience, to render with correct emphasis, expression, and feeling, what the masters of thought have written.

1. Declamation. — Freshman class, one declamation each term.

2. Declamation. — Sophomore class, one declamation each term.

PROFESSOR H. R. MONTEITH.

3. Junior class, winter term, one hour a week. Shoemaker's Advanced Elocution. One declamation each term.

PRESIDENT G. W. FLINT.

4. Technique of delivery.—Senior class, fall term. Lectures with drill. The technique and basal philosophy of delivery; practice in the higher elements of vocal and pantomimic excellence. The aim of this course, like that of 1, 2, and 3, is practical, and to promote good address.

PROFESSOR R. W. STIMSON.

5. Prepared Address. Senior class, three terms, one address each term. Private appointments. Each Senior prepares one address a term, and delivers it in public without notes. The subjects are chosen six weeks before the date of delivery, and both writing and delivery receive the constant criticism and suggestion of the professor. These addresses are of the greatest importance, both as a means of discipline in themselves and as giving practical point to previous instruction in English and Elocution.

PROFESSOR R. W. STIMSON.

6. Extemporaneous Speaking. — Senior class, winter and spring terms. Practice in class, also members of the class, at the discretion of the professor, are asked to speak extemporaneously in public. This exercise is intended to turn to ready account the training afforded by the Senior addresses, and to develop the ability of each member of the class to think and to express thought pointedly and progressively, under circumstances quite as trying as those likely to be found at the grange assembly, political caucus, or town meeting.

PROFESSOR R. W. STIMSON.

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING.

C. E. MYERS, Instructor.

The subject of farm accounts has not appeared in the College curriculum progressively with accounts in other lines of business. It is, therefore, the aim of the state College to give to its students, who may choose farming as their vocation, a method of " farm accounts " as systematic and as interesting as is done in trade or manufacturing, that the farmer may know conclusively each year what are his receipts and disbursements, gains or losses.

Schwartz on Book-keeping, Green's Corporation Finance, and Benjamin on Contracts. — This course consists of analysis of journal entries, ledger accounts, receipts and expenditures, analysis of balance sheets, study of columnar journals, invoice books, dairy records, crop records, laws and customs relating to checks, notes, and negotiable paper; lectures on the ethics of accounting, appreciation and depreciation of property, deferred expenses, pro ratio of losses, etc., three hours a week. Fall term, Junior class. Winter and spring terms, Junior and Sophomore classes.

DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

MARCIA G. GREENOUGH, Professor.

The Connecticut Agricultural College being co-educational, this department lays particular stress upon a careful preparation for the responsibilities and duties of life in the home. Whether our girls, as managers of their own homes, shall "do their own work" is not the question; but whether or not they do, they should be trained for such work as is found in every well regulated household. The kitchen laboratory of this department is well equipped for the operations of housekeeping, lectures, and practice work. This is not a special course and separate from other lines of work, but one for all young women of the College. Seven hours a week are devoted to lecture and laboratory work, text-book study, talks, etc.

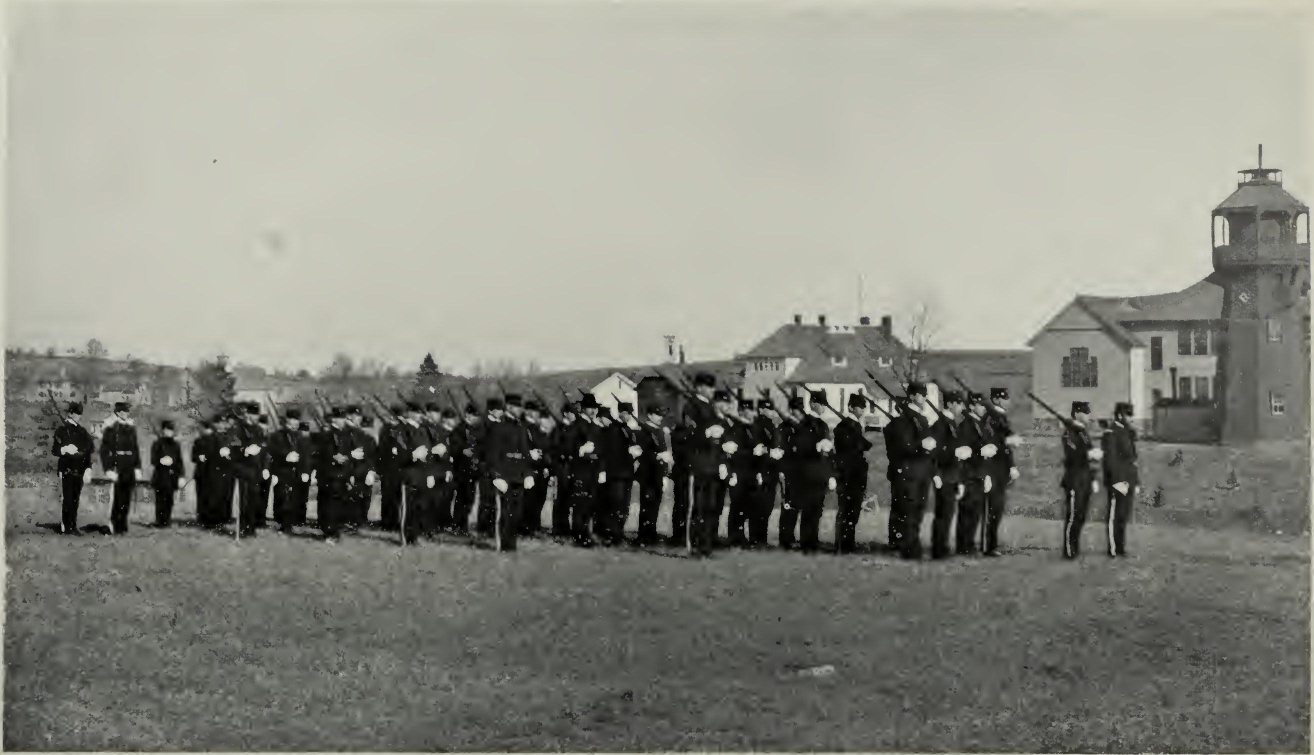
1. *Elementary Science.* — Lectures, experiments, and laboratory work on utensils, combustion, fire and water; carbonaceous foods, proteid or nitrogenous foods; fats and oils, and food value of minerals, etc.

2. *Cooking.* — In this connection special attention is given to combining ingredients and preparing meals; lectures on food economy, food values and dietaries, physiology of digestion, the art of housekeeping, laundry work, etc., preserving fruits and jellies, pickle making, etc.

3. *Cooking and Sanitation.* — Lectures, table setting, care of table furnishings, service at table, care of food, and cooking for the sick; location of house, care of the cellar, light, air, heating, moisture, drainage, plumbing, floors, walls, ventilation, and necessary requirements; chemistry as applied to cooking, and chemistry of cleaning, etc.

4. *Sewing.* — Two periods a week, with instruction in stitching, seaming, hemming, and their application in the making of garments, in mending, etc.; designing, cutting, fitting, and making of underwear, etc.

5. *Dressmaking.* — In this course young women students cut, fit, and make their own dresses under the supervision of the professor.



COLLEGE CADETS

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Marcia G. Greenough, Professor.

The object aimed at in this department is to give by systematic instruction and thorough practice to the students such a knowledge of music that they may be able to recognize and appreciate what is ennobling and beautiful in the art; and for the sake of the culture and refinement that the study of music brings to the home.

1. *Piano.* — National Graded Course, and Wagner's First Instruction. Half-hour lessons each week, with practice one hour a day; the elements of music, touch and technique, with elementary exercises, etc.

2. *Vocal Culture.* Cole's Sight Singing, and Levermore's Academy Song Book. — Freshman class, one hour a week. The value of notes, the formation of scales, and the theory of music; ease in producing tones, correctness in phrasing, and clear enunciation in singing.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE.

Assistant Professor H. A. Ballou.

U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations. — Three hours a week, all classes during the college course.—Military drill is obligatory upon all male students of the College unless excused on account of physical disability. No attempt is made in this course to develop a professional soldier; but young men are fitted, when called to their country's service, to enter that service well schooled in military tactics, and, therefore, to be in the line of promotion. The cadet, however, who takes a full college course, should acquire a dignified carriage, deport himself as a gentleman at all times, have a wholesome respect for discipline, acquire habits of neatness, order, punctuality, and promptness. Lectures are given in military science, recitations on the subject are required, and the College furnishes the necessary arms and military accouterments for drill and practice. A uniform is prescribed, and must be worn during the military drill. The expense of the uniform is $14. Absence from drill must be made up at such times and in such ways as the commandant may decide.

LECTURE DEPARTMENT.

The following lectures were delivered before the student body during the college year:

Professor R. G. Hibbard, New Britain, " Good Reading."
Mr. J. B. Kendrick, Wallingford, " The Theory and Practice of Accounting and Auditing," three lectures.
Dr. Wm. A. Mowry, Hyde Park, Mass., " Our Civil Government, — Its Simplicity, Its Strength, and Its Weaknesses."
Professor Wm. North Rice, Wesleyan University, " Geology of Connecticut."
Mr. James L. Cowles, Farmington, " The Post-Office and the Farmer."
Professor Geo. H. Palmer, Harvard University, " Wordsworth."
Professor R. E. Dodge, Columbia University, " The Colorado Plateaux of New Mexico."
Dr. J. B. Paige, Amherst, Mass., " Stable Ventilation."
Professor J. J. Hills, Burlington, Vt., " Private Dairying."
Professor L. R. Jones, Burlington, Vt., " Bees, Flowers, and Fruit."
Mr. Geo. H. Pollard, South Attleboro, Mass., " Water Fowls."
Mr. E. H. Stadtmueller, West Hartford, " Raising Milk for the Trade."
Mr. J. H. Hale, Glastonbury, " Details in Farm Business."

SENIOR ELECTIVES.

Winter and Spring Terms, 1901.

1. Students are required to decide upon the Elective Course on or before December 15, 1900.

2. No student will be allowed to change his course, or any subject in that course, after the above date.

3. Each student will be allowed a minimum of fifteen and a maximum of twenty hours a week, two laboratory hours being equivalent to one hour of class work.

4. English and one of the following subjects must be included in each student's course: Mathematics II, Agriculture, or Horticulture. But a student *may* take all four, if so inclined.

AGRICULTURE.

1. *Winter Term.* — Lectures three hours a week, study of Station reports and bulletins one hour a week. — Sheep husbandry, breeds, care and management; early lambs. Swine breeding, care and management.

2. *Spring Term.* — Lectures three hours a week, study of Station reports and bulletins one hour a week. — Rural economy; rural law, farm management, capital, labor, and equipment. General farming versus specialties. Farm buildings, etc.

PROFESSOR C. S. PHELPS.

DAIRYING.

Winter Term. — Advanced work in dairying, laboratory eight hours a week, full course. Four hours a week, half course. Thesis required. (Thesis counts as one hour a week of lecture work.)

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR C. L. BEACH.

HORTICULTURE.

1. *Winter Term.* — Economic Botany three hours a week. Landscape gardening two hours a week.

2. *Spring Term.* — Plant diseases three hours a week, laboratory work four hours a week.

PROFESSOR A. G. GULLEY.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

1. Winter and Spring Terms. — Entomology, economic or general, mostly laboratory work, four hours a week.

2. Winter and Spring Terms. — Zoölogy, systematic and laboratory work on any preferred branch of the animal kingdom, four hours a week.

3. Winter and Spring Terms. — Mineralogy, laboratory work four hours a week.

4. Winter and Spring Terms. — Geology, text-book and laboratory work four hours a week.

PROFESSOR B. F. KOONS.

MATHEMATICS.

1. Winter and Spring Terms. — Free-hand drawing one hour a week.

2. Winter and Spring Terms. — Railroad curves, computations of excavations, higher plane surveying, plotting, etc., four hours a week.

PROFESSOR C. A. WHEELER.

BOTANY AND FORESTRY.

1. Winter and Spring Terms. — Botany. — Lectures two hours a week, laboratory work two hours a week.

2. Winter and Spring Terms. — Forestry.—Winter term, lectures three hours a week. Spring term, lectures two hours, and laboratory work four hours a week.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR H. A. BALLOU.

MECHANICS.

Winter and Spring Terms. — Mechanical drawing and science of carpentry one hour a week.

PROFESSOR H. S. PATTERSON.

CHEMISTRY.

Winter, or Winter and Spring Terms. — Quantitative Analysis. — Lectures one hour a week, laboratory work six hours a week.

Dr. C. E. Waters.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

1. Winter Term. —Veterinary Science three hours a week.

2. Spring Term. — Bacteriology five hours a week, four hours laboratory, and one hour lecture.

Professor N. S. Mayo.

HISTORY.

1. Winter and Spring Terms. — Economic History of the United States — Text-book and lectures, four hours a week.

2. (*a*) *Winter Term.* — History of Mediæval Europe, Rise of Modern Nations, two hours a week. (*b*) Spring term. — English History, Rise and Growth of Parliamentary Government. — Lectures and text-book, two hours a week.

3. Winter and Spring Terms.—United States Constitutional History — Lectures, two hours a week.

Professor H. R. Monteith.

FARM ACCOUNTS.

1. Winter Term. — Laboratory work, two hours a week.

2. Spring Term. — Lectures and laboratory work one hour a week.

Mr. C. E. Myers.

EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.

The "Reading Course" and the "Correspondence Course" have become important factors among people removed from centers where no libraries exist, and for those who cannot, or will not, spend time in college for intellectual development. This course rightly begun and persistently followed will prove of great interest and benefit to the State.

COURSE OF STUDY.

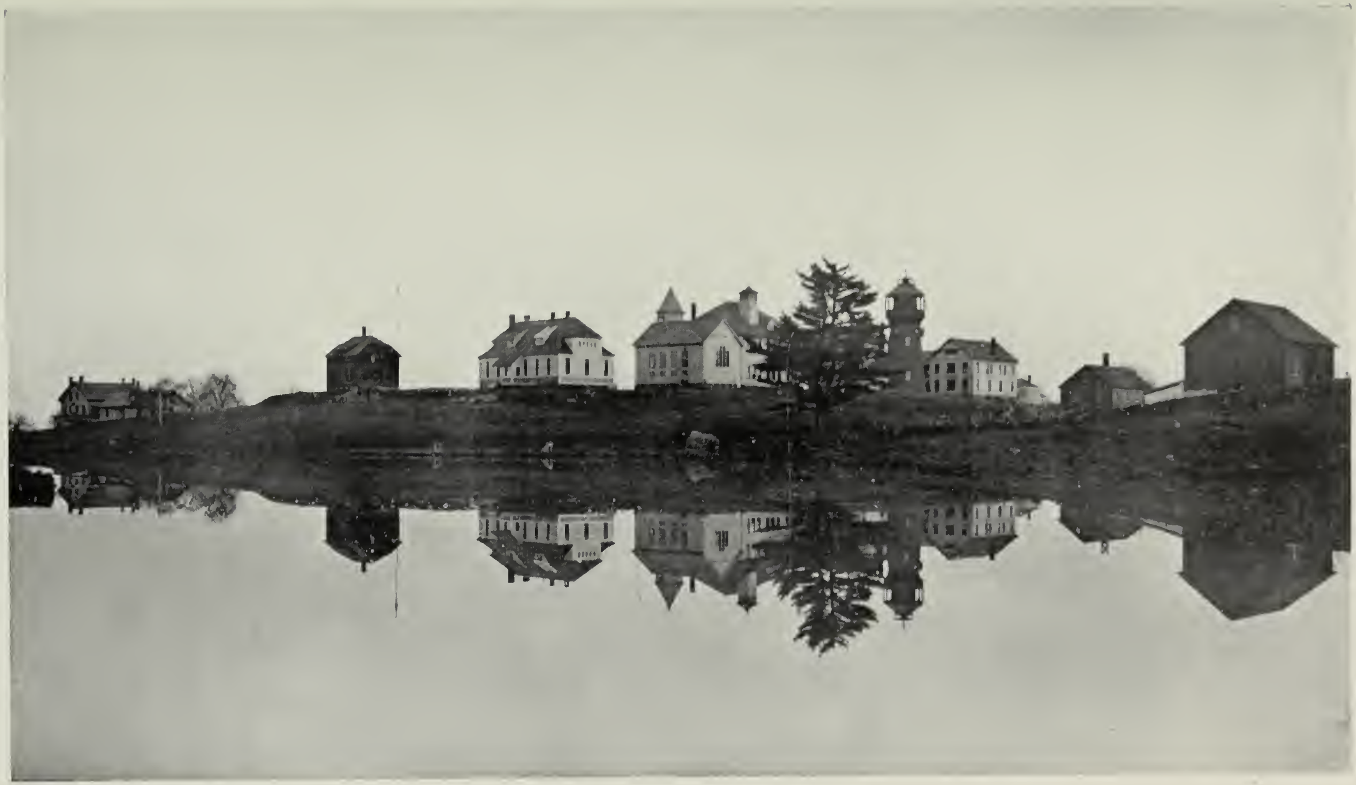
FIRST YEAR.

For Women.	*For Men.*
Floriculture.	Agriculture.
Domestic Science.	Agricultural Chemistry.
General Science.	General Science.
Botany.	Botany.

SECOND YEAR.

For Women.	*For Men.*
The way we did at the Cooking School.	The Principles of Fruit Growing, or Milk and Its Products.
Hygiene and Physiology or Physical Development.	The Spraying of Plants, or Farmers' Bulletins.
Realm of Nature, Part I.	Realm of Nature, Part I.
The Story of Germ Life.	The Story of Germ Life.

Any inquiries regarding this course, or the selection of agricultural or rural books, will receive prompt attention by addressing THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, *Extension Department.*



REAR VIEW WITH LAKE — 1898

SCHEDULED OUTLINE OF STUDY.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

NOTE.— The numbers refer to the periods per week.

FALL TERM.		WINTER TERM.		SPRING TERM.	
Algebra,	4	Algebra,	4	Algebra,	4
Chemistry,	3	Chemistry,	3	Chemistry,	3
Civics,	2	Civics,	2	Civics,	2
Drawing–F,	1	Drawing–M,	2	English,	4
English,	4	English,	4	History,	3
History of Greece,	3	History,	3	Physics,	4
Physics,	4	Physics,	4	Singing,	1
Singing,	1	Singing,	1	Military Drill,	3
Military Drill,	3	Military Drill,	3	Rhetoricals.	
Rhetoricals.		Rhetoricals.			

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FALL TERM.		WINTER TERM.		SPRING TERM.	
Agriculture,	3	Bookkeeping,	1	Agriculture,	3
Botany,	4	Botany,	4	Bookkeeping,	1
Chemistry,	3	Chemistry,	3	Botany,	4
English,	4	Drawing–M,	2	Chemistry,	3
Geometry,	4	English,	4	English,	4
History,	2	Geometry,	4	Geometry,	4
Military Drill,	3	Poultry Industry,	4	Physiology,	5
Rhetoricals.		Wood-work,	3	Military Drill,	3
		Military Drill,	3	Rhetoricals.	
		Rhetoricals.			

JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.		WINTER TERM.		SPRING TERM.	
Agriculture,	3	Bookkeeping,	2	Agriculture,	3
Bookkeeping,	3	Chemistry,	2	Bookkeeping,	2
Chemistry,	2	Dairying,	4	Chemistry,	2
Elocution,	1	Dairy Laboratory,	8	Elocution,	1
English,	3	Drawing–M,	2	English,	3
Geometry–S,	3	Elocution,	1	Political Economy,	3
Horticulture,	3	English,	3	Surveying,	2
Military Drill,	3	Horticulture,	4	Zoölogy,	3
Rhetoricals.		Horticulture Laboratory,	6	Military Drill,	3
		Trigonometry,	3	Rhetoricals.	
		Military Drill,	3		
		Rhetoricals.			

SENIOR YEAR.

SUMMER TERM.		FALL TERM.		FALL TERM.—*Con.*	
Agriculture,	3	Analytic Geometry,	3	Geology Laboratory,	2
Entomology,	5	Agriculture,	3	Meteorology,	3
Horticulture,	3	Chemistry,	2	Veterinary Science,	5
Ornithology,	3	Elocution,	1	Military Drill,	3
Instructive Labor.		English Literature,	3	Senior Addresses.	
		Geology,	3		

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FALL TERM.		WINTER TERM.		SPRING TERM.	
Lectures,	1	Sewing,	2	Sewing,	2
Hygiene,	1	Hygiene,	1	Hygiene,	1

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FALL TERM.		WINTER TERM.		SPRING TERM.	
Sewing,	4	Sewing,	3	Lectures,	1
Cooking,	2	Cooking,	2	Cooking,	2
Hygiene,	1	Hygiene,	1	Hygiene,	1

JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.		WINTER TERM.		SPRING TERM.	
Lectures,	1	Lectures,	1	Sewing,	2
Cooking,	1	Cooking,	1	Laundering,	2
Hygiene,	1	Hygiene,	1	Lectures,	1
				Hygiene,	1

SENIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.		WINTER TERM.		SPRING TERM.	
Drafting,	4	Dressmaking,	4	Dressmaking,	4
Lectures,	1	Lectures,	1	Lectures,	1
Hygiene,	1	Hygiene,	1	Hygiene,	1

PREPARATORY YEAR.

FALL TERM.		WINTER TERM.		SPRING TERM.	
Arithmetic, .	5	Arithmetic, .	5	Arithmetic, .	5
English, . .	4	English, . .	4	English, . .	4
Geography, Physical, . .	2	Geography, Physical, . .	2	Geography, Physical, . .	2
History, U. S., .	4	History, U. S., .	4	History, U. S., .	4
Singing, . .	1	Singing, . .	1	Singing, . .	1
Military Drill, .	3	Military Drill, .	3	Military Drill, .	3

TEXT-BOOK LIST.

Advanced Elocution, Shoemaker.
American Fruit Culturist, Thomas.
Analytic Geometry, Wentworth.
A Text-Book of Physics, Wentworth and Hill.
Boston Cook Book, Lincoln.
Composition and Rhetoric, Waddy.
Composition, Freshman, Pearson.
Civil Government, Martin.
Computation Tables, Crandall.
Dairy Bacteriology, Russell.
De Pontibus, Waddell.
Elements of Chemistry, Remsen.
Elementary Botany, Kellerman.
Elements of Structural Botany, Campbell.
Elements of Morals, Janét.
English Grammar, Baskerville and Sewall.
English, Practical Exercises in, Buehler.
English Literature, History of, Painter.
English Literature, Student's Readings and Questions in, Mason.
European History, Adams.
Feeds and Feeding, Henry.
Fertility of Soil, Roberts.
Field Surveying, Searles.
Foundations of Rhetoric, Hill.
Gardening for Profit, Henderson.
Grammar School Arithmetic, Walsh.
History of Greece, Fyffe.
History of Rome, Creighton.
Inorganic Chemistry, Remsen.
Introduction to American Literature, Matthews.
Laboratory Manual of Physics, Gage.
Landscape Gardening, Waugh.
Manual of Arms, Caliber .45 and .50.

Mediæval Civilization, Adams.
Milk and its Products, Wing.
National Graded Course in Music.
New School Algebra, Wentworth.
North America, Carpenter.
Office Routine and Bookkeeping, Schwartz.
Organic Chemistry, Remsen.
Ornamental Gardening, Long.
Physical Mathematics, Bourgougnon.
Physiology and Hygiene, Martin.
Plane Geometry, Pettee.
Plane Surveying, Raymond.
Political Economy, Thompson.
Practical Forestry, Fuller.
Practical Studies in Botany, Kellerman.
Profitable Poultry-Keeping, Beale-Weld.
Qualitative Chemistry, Stoddard.
Quantitative Chemistry, Remsen.
Realm of Nature, Mills.
Soils and Crops, Hunt and Morrow.
Solid Geometry, Wentworth.
Stock Breeding, Miles.
The Academy Song Book, Levermore.
Text-Book of Geology, Dana-Rice.
Text-Book on Roads and Pavements, Spalding.
The Soil, King.
The Transition Curve, Crandall.
Trigonometry, Wentworth.
U. S. History, Montgomery.
U. S. Army and Infantry Drill Regulations.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1900.

10.00 o'clock A. M., on the College Campus.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

1. MUSIC: Orchestra, Overture, "Castle Gate," *R. Schlepegrel*
2. PRAYER.
3. MUSIC: Orchestra, "Under the Mistletoe," *R. Gruenwald*
4. HERMAN DEANE EDMOND, "War and Peace"
5. HANNAH BERTHA SQUIRE, "Education for Domestic Life"
6. HESTER CLARICE HALL, "Not as the Other Half Lives"
7. JOHN BOWERS LYMAN, "The Value of Good Training"
8. HORACE GEORGE WILLIAMS, "Plant Diseases"
9. MUSIC: Orchestra, "Cotrin Waltzes," *C. W. Bennett*
10. IRVING CHARLES KARR, "Steam Railway Passenger Traffic"
11. CHRISTIE JENNIE MASON, "Canning"
12. EDNA MABEL NASON, "The College Girl in the Country Town"
13. LENA ELIZA LATIMER, "Silent Forces"
14. EDWIN STANLEY BISHOP, "The Student and the Farm"

Part II.

15. MUSIC: Duet (Clarinet and Flute), "Minnehaha," *Barnard*
16. ALBERT VINCENT OSMUN, "The Importance of Entomology"
17. *MARIE CARRIE BROWN, "Character is Property"
18. EDITH SARA LATIMER, "The Sea and Some of its Creatures"
19. ANNA CHRISTINA JACOBSON, "Self-Reliance"
20. HARRY DAVID EMMONS, "A Commencement Day Prediction"
21. MUSIC: Orchestra, "Chicago Post," *E. Brooks*
22. GERTRUDE ELIZA GRANT, "The Imagination"
23. FREDERICK JOSEPH BALDWIN, "Oleomargarine"§
24. EVA BELLE MASON, "The Choice of Current Literature"
25. MUSIC: Orchestra, "Sweet Memories," *R. Gruenwald*

Honor positions on the programme given for the highest standing during the College Course.
1st—EVA BELLE MASON
2d—HERMAN DEANE EDMOND

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* Excused from Reading.

§ (See pamphlet, "The Grout Bill, Some Reasons Why it Should be Passed by Congress, Swift & Company Answered," by Chas. Y. Knight, Secretary National Dairy Union, Chicago, Ill.)

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

2 o'clock.

MUSIC.

Orchestra, Overture, "Bridal Rose," . . . . *Lavalley*

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS.

" Rascals and Saints," . . . DR. ALBERT E. WINSHIP, Boston

MUSIC.

Orchestra, Selection, Lucia de Lammermoor, . . . *W. Bendix*

CONFERRING DIPLOMAS.

AWARD OF THE RATCLIFF HICKS PRIZES.

MUSIC.

Orchestra, " Colored Guard," . . . . . *Anon.*

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1900.

ARITHMETIC.

1. What is a fraction? $\frac{2\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{3}{4}}{4\frac{1}{3} - \frac{7}{9} \times \frac{2}{3}} = ?$

2. Find the least common multiple and the highest common factor of 30, 15, 24, and 27.

3. What is the square root of 32761?

4. At 4 cents a pint what would 1 3-4 bushels of peanuts cost?

5. How many ounces avoirdupois in 3 tons, 64 pounds?

6. Change 3-4 to a fraction whose denominator is 32.

7. If 5-9 of a mill is worth $2500, what is 5-6 of the mill worth?

8. Multiply .006 by .06 and divide the product by 2.

9. Find the simple interest of $300 for 4 years, 3 months, and 12 days at 6%.

10. A boy buys chestnuts at $2.50 a bushel and sells them at 5 cents a pint. What per cent. profit does he make?

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. Write the parts of speech and give an example of each.

2. What part of speech is *I*, *You*, *He*, *She?* Decline *We*.

3. What *cases* have nouns? Give the cases of the noun *horse*.

4. Compare *good*, *bad*, *full*, *ill*, *little*.

5. What is a transitive verb? An intransitive verb? Illustrate each by a sentence.

6. Write a sentence using the verb *sit* in the past tense. Write a sentence using the verb *set* in the future tense.

7. Write the passive voice, perfect tense, indicative mood, third singular of the verb *love*, of the verb *lie* (to recline); of the verb *lay*, of the verb *dig*.

8. Write the possessive singular of *man*, the possessive plural of *men*, the possessive singular of *princess*, the possessive plural of *it*. Write the plural of *valley*, *mouse*, *child*, *spoonful*.

9. Analyze and parse the following sentence: Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path.

10. Correct errors in the following sentences:

a. Can I go with james to School?
b. I aint done none of my problems.
c. He says he don't know nothing about it.
d. Those kind of apples will not keep.
e. I intended to have done it.
f. Has each one found their place?
g. He is stopping at the hotel.
h. We shall not have company without it clears up.
i. There is an old man in town whom they say is very feeble.
j. We shall trust neither him or his son.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

1. How did America receive its name? When does American History begin?

2. Mention any evidence that Europeans had come to America before Columbus.

3. What people first colonized New England? When? Where? What territory was colonized by the Spanish? By the Dutch?

4. What territory has been purchased from France? From Russia? From Spain?

5. What were the three principal causes that led to the Declaration of Independence?

6. Mention the principal wars since the Revolution, giving dates and the causes which led to them.

7. What was the last war and what was the cause of it?

8. What political parties existed in the United States before the Civil War?

9. Explain the Monroe Doctrine; the Omnibus Bill; Missouri Compromise.

10. Write one page about the Puritans.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. In what country do you live? Under what kind of government? Composed of what? How many?

2. What is the capital of the United States? Where situated? What is the capital of a country or state?

3. What territories were last acquired by the United States? Where situated?

4. What government controls the Philippine Islands? Locate Manila.

5. From what state do we obtain coal? Iron? Gold? Silver? Copper?

6. Mention three states noted for manufactures, and give the capital of each.

7. Name the largest city in the United States. The most western city. Locate them.

8. Name the largest river in the United States. Its two largest tributaries? Into what water does it empty? What cities on its banks?

9. Locate Savannah; Austin; Norfolk; Mobile; Denver; Key West.

10. Define Zone; Meridian; Latitude; Longitude; mention and locate all the Zones. Locate Cape Horn; Cape of Good Hope; the island of Madagascar; the Transvaal; the island of Luzon; Hudson's Bay; the Baltic Sea; the Isle of Man.

CLASS OF 1901

ROSTER OF STUDENTS.

Post-Graduates.

Name.	Town.	County.
Emmons, Harry David, 1900,	Plymouth,	Litchfield.
Karr, Irving Charles, 1900,	West Haven,	New Haven.
Lyman, John Bowers, 1900,	East Hampton,	Middlesex.
Osmun, Albert Vincent, 1900,	Brooklyn, N.Y.,	Kings.
Clark, John Werden, Yale, 1900,	Saybrook,	New London.

Graduates of 1900.

Baldwin, Frederick Joseph,	Watertown,	Litchfield.
Bishop, Edwin Stanley,	Clintonville,	New Haven.
Brown, Marie Carrie,	Spring Hill,	Tolland.
Edmond, Herman Deane,	Westminster,	Windham.
Emmons, Harry David,	Plymouth,	Litchfield.
Grant, Gertrude Eliza,	Mount Hope,	Tolland.
Hall, Hester Clarice,	Willington,	Tolland.
Jacobson, Anna Christina,	Gurleyville,	Tolland.
Karr, Irving Charles,	West Haven,	New Haven.
Latimer, Edith Sara,	West Simsbury,	Hartford.
Latimer, Lena Eliza,	West Simsbury,	Hartford.
Lyman, John Bowers,	East Hampton,	Middlesex.
Mason, Christie Jennie,	Mansfield,	Tolland.
Mason, Eva Belle,	Mansfield,	Tolland.
Nason, Edna Mabel,	Gurleyville,	Tolland.
Osmun, Albert Vincent,	Brooklyn, N.Y.,	Kings.
Squire, Hanna Bertha,	Storrs,	Tolland.
Williams, George Horace,	East Hartford,	Hartford.
Total,		19.

Senior Class,

1901.

Blakeslee, Joseph Howard,	Plymouth,	Litchfield.
Brown, Edwin Pike,	Vernon Center,	Tolland.
Dimock, William Wallace,	Merrow,	Tolland.
Downing, Theodore Francis,	North Windham,	Windham.
Fairchild, Charles Wentworth,	Nichols,	Fairfield.
Kuzirian, Elia Tom,	Storrs,	Tolland.
Plumb, Frederick Henry,	Nichols,	Fairfield.

Name.	Town.	County.
Pratt, Frederic William,	Deep River,	New London.
Thorpe, Walter Franklin,	North Haven,	New Haven.
Vallett, John Hamilton,	Uncasville,	New London.
Total,		10.

Junior Class,

1902.

Bushnell, Howard Linden,	Danielson,	Windham.
Carpenter, John Skinner,	East Hampton,	Middlesex.
Clark, Alfred Byron,	Beacon Falls,	New Haven.
Clark, Arthur Nathaniel,	Old Saybrook,	New London.
Crowell, Stephen Mills,	Middletown,	Middlesex.
Farrell, John Joseph,	Storrs,	Tolland.
Foubert, Charles Leon,	Danbury,	Fairfield.
Freeman, Vera Estelle,	Spring Hill,	Tolland.
Goodrich, Elizabeth Emily,	East Hampton,	Middlesex.
Gorton, Alfred Carl,	New London,	New London.
Harvey, Leslie Ford,	Minortown,	Litchfield.
Hollister, George Herbert,	Washington,	Litchfield.
Jackson, Frederic Augustus,	Storrs,	Tolland.
Lamson, George Herbert, Jr.,	East Hampton,	Middlesex.
Olin, Jennie Maude,	Plainfield,	Windham.
Twing, James Byron,	Wallingford,	New Haven.
Wheeler, Laura Josephine,	Trumbull,	Fairfield.
Total,		17.

Sophomore Class,

1903.

Averill, Ralph Johnson,	Washington,	Litchfield.
Clark, Clifford Phillip,	Prospect,	Litchfield.
Conger, Anna Martha,	Storrs,	Tolland.
Dewey, Charles Wheeler,	Wapping,	Hartford.
Ford, Frederic Jerome,	Washington,	Litchfield.
Garrigus, Annie Belle,	Wolcott,	New Haven.
Garrigus, Minnie Belle,	Wolcott,	New Haven.
Hale, Moseley,	So. Glastonbury,	Hartford.
Hauck, Arthur Charles,	Spring Hill,	Tolland.
McLean, Samuel George,	So. Glastonbury,	Hartford.
Mitchell, Warren Elliot,	New Haven,	New Haven.
Pierpont, Morton Elbert,	Waterbury,	New Haven.
Shaffer, Harry Cecil,	Derby,	New Haven.
Stocking, Wilber Foshay,	Weatogue,	Hartford.
Storrs, Ada May,	Spring Hill,	Tolland.
Walters, George Edward,	Bridgeport,	Fairfield.
Total,		16.

Freshman Class,

1904.

Name.	Town.	County.
Akers, Arthur Clarence, . . .	Mansfield,	Tolland.
Akers, David Lawrence, . . .	Mansfield,	Tolland.
Akers, Ella Margaret, . . .	Mansfield,	Tolland.
Colman, Edith, ...	South Coventry,	Tolland.
Dewell, Robert Treat, . . .	Orange,	New Haven.
Dimock, Edwin Ray, ...	Merrow,	Tolland.
Dimock, Rosa Warner, . . .	Merrow,	Tolland.
Harding, Dora Imogene, . . .	Lyme,	New London.
Hinman, Robert Earl, . . .	Collinsville,	Hartford.
Koons, Grace Elizabeth, . . .	Storrs,	Tolland.
Mexcur, Carl Dwight, . . .	Bloomfield,	Hartford.
Monteith, Marjorie Ruthven, . .	Unionville,	Hartford.
Moriarty, Edward Henry, . . .	East Hampton,	Middlesex.
Moriarty, Mary Ella, ...	Merrow,	Tolland.
Morse, Charles Taylor, . . .	Shelton,	Fairfield.
Pattison, Charles Nelson, . . .	Norwich,	New London.
Preston, Miles Bailey, 2d, . . .	Hartford,	Hartford.
Rust, May Alice, ...	Farmington,	Hartford.
Selby, Maude Elizabeth, . . .	Simsbury,	Hartford.
Shurtleff, Dwight Knowlton, . .	West Ashford,	Tolland.
Sill, Earl Bailey, ...	Rockville,	Tolland.
Southwick, Clara Marie, . . .	Mansfield,	Tolland.
Storrs, Gilbert Holland, . . .	Spring Hill,	Tolland.
Taylor, Robert Kellogg, . . .	So. Glastonbury,	Hartford.
Thorpe, Gertrude Leila, . . .	North Haven,	New Haven.
Trowbridge, John Work, . . .	Pomfret,	Windham.
Woolcott, Marion Helen, . . .	Long Hill,	Fairfield.
Woodward, Sherman Prindle, . .	Bethany,	New Haven.
Total, ...	28.	

Special Class.

Dallas, Bertha S., ...	Storrs,	Tolland.
Dresser, Bertha May, ...	Bristol,	Hartford.
Herold, Gertrude Marie, . . .	Terryville,	Litchfield.
Holt, Jessie Truesdell, . . .	Willington,	Tolland.
Stocking, James Magee, . . .	Weatogue,	Hartford.
Total, ...	5.	

Preparatory Class.

Gulley, Roy Clinton, ...	Storrs,	Tolland.
Kuzirian, Nshan, ...	Storrs,	Tolland.
Mann, Philip James, ...	Montville,	New London.
Reichmak, John, ...	Watertown,	Litchfield.
Total, ...	4.	

Short Dairy Course.

1900.

Bidwell, Albert F.,	Canton Center, Conn.
Canfield, Samuel M.,	South Britain, Conn.
Cass, Henry E.,	Waterbury, Conn.
Griffiths, John E.,	Moosup Valley, R. I.
Hitchcock, Lewis B.,	Waterbury, Conn.
Kohles, Herman,	Fitchburg, Mass.
Marion, Frederick L.,	North Woburn, Mass.
Southwick, Walter A.,	Mansfield, Conn.
Whitehead, Joseph F.,	Washington Depot, Conn.
Wikoff, D. W.,	Meriden, Conn.
Total,	10.

Poultry Course.

1900.

Parker, Lucien,	South Coventry, Conn.
Total,	1.

Summary.

Post-Graduates,	5
Class of 1900,	18
Senior Class,	10
Junior Class,	16
Sophomore Class,	17
Freshman Class,	28
Special Class,	5
Preparatory Class,	4
Dairy Students,	10
Poultry Students,	1
Total counting none twice,	110

CLASS OFFICERS.

1901.	J. H. Blakeslee,	President.
1902.	A. N. Clark,	President.
1903.	M. E. Pierpont,	President.
1904.	D. K. Shurtleff,	President.

COLLEGE ORGANIZATIONS.

Eclectic Literary Society.

This Society holds weekly meetings for the purpose of improvement in writing and speaking. Original papers, declamations, and *ex tempore* debates are the principal features of its regular programs.

OFFICERS.

F. H. Plumb,	President.
F. W. Pratt,	Vice-President.
J. B. Twing,	Secretary.
A. C. Gorton,	Corresponding Secretary.
S. H. Crowell,	Treasurer.
W. F. Stocking,	Marshal.

Alethia Society.

The Alethia Society is composed of young women. Its purpose is literary improvement. It offers a weekly program of readings, essays, criticisms, and social functions.

OFFICERS.

Anna M. Conger,	President.
Dora I. Harding,	Vice-President.
Elizabeth E. Goodrich,	Secretary and Treasurer.
Gertrude M. Herold,	Marshal.
J. Maud Olin,	First Director.
Bertha M. Dresser,	Second Director.
H. Bertha Squire,	Third Director.

College Shakespearean Club.

The Shakespearean Club, like the above, has for its object the mental culture of its members. Weekly programs of declamations, essays, and debates afford an ample field for the exercise of literary ability and oratorical genius.

OFFICERS.

T. F. Downing,	President.
W. W. Dimock,	Vice-President.
L. F. Harvey,	Corresponding Secretary.
G. H. Hollister,	Secretary.
M. E. Pierpont,	Treasurer.
J. H. Blakeslee,	First Director.
J. S. Carpenter,	Second Director.
S. G. McLean,	Third Director.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The Young Men's Christian Association is organized by the students for the promotion of Christian fellowship among its members, and for the purpose of raising a higher standard of manhood among all students.

OFFICERS.

W. F. Stocking,	President.
A. B. Clark,	Vice-President.
Prof. C. S. Phelps,	Corresponding Secretary.
H. L. Bushnell,	Recording Secretary and Treasurer.

Mutual Refinement Society.

The Mutual Refinement Society is an association of young men of the College, founded for the purpose of stimulating them to the habitual use of pure speech and refined language, and by their words to justify the title of "gentleman."

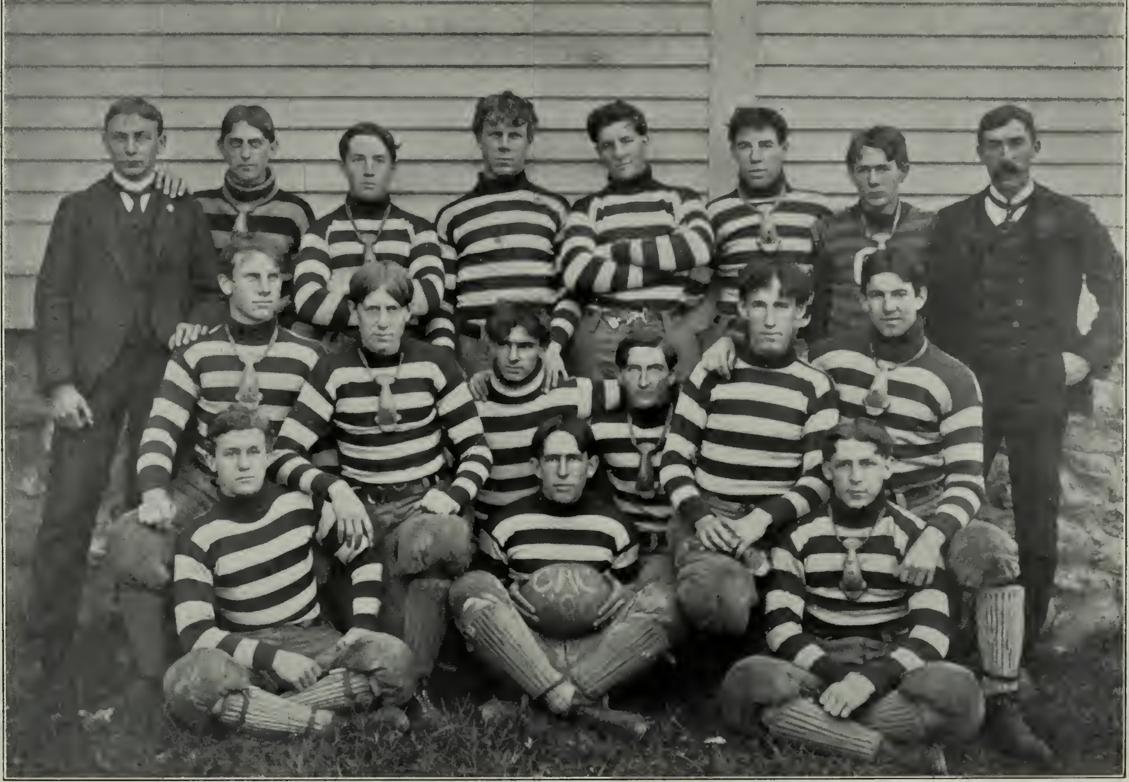
OFFICERS.

C. W. Fairchild,	President.
J. M. Stocking,	Vice-President.
G. H. Lamson,	Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

W. F. Stocking, W. F. Thorpe, A. B. Clark,
F. W. Pratt, S. G. McLean.

BOARD OF EDITORS—"C. A. C. LOOKOUT"



FOOT-BALL TEAM, 1900

COLLEGE PAPER.

C. A. C. Lookout.

(Published Monthly.)

T. F. Downing, '01,	Editor-in-Chief.
F. H. Plumb, '01,	Business Manager.
L. F. Harvey, '02,	Assistant Manager.
Mr. H. A. Ballou,	Treasurer.
W. W. Dimock, '01,	College Notes.
F. W. Pratt, '01,	Athletics.
A. B. Clark, '02,	Alumni Notes.
M. E. Pierpont, '02,	Exchanges.

STUDENTS' ORGANIZATION.

J. H. Blakeslee,	President.
W. W. Dimock,	First Vice-President.
J. S. Carpenter,	Second Vice-President.
M. E. Pierpont,	Secretary.
F. W. Pratt,	Treasurer.

C. A. C. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

T. F. Downing,	President.
A. B. Clark,	Vice-President.
M. E. Pierpont,	Secretary and Treasurer.
A. C. Gorton,	Keeper.

Football Team, 1900.

J. H. Blakeslee,	Captain.
A. B. Clark,	Manager.
J. H. Blakeslee,	Right End.
J. S. Carpenter,	Right Tackle.
J. H. Vallett,	Right Guard.
Moseley Hale,	Center.
L. F. Harvey,	Left Guard.
J. B. Twing,	Left Tackle.
E. H. Moriarty,	Left End.
E. P. Brown,	Right Half Back.
A. V. Osmun, T. F. Downing,	Quarter Back.
J. B. Lyman,	Left Half Back.
A. N. Clark,	Full Back.
R. J. Averill, W. W. Dimock,	Substitutes.

Polo Team, 1900.

I. C. Karr,	Captain.
T. F. Downing,	Manager.
I. C. Karr,	Goal.
T. F. Downing,	Half Back.
J. H. Blakeslee,	Center.
J. B. Lyman,	First Rush.
S. G. McLean,	Second Rush.
L. F. Harvey,	Substitute.

Baseball Team, 1900.

S. G. McLean,	Captain.
H. G. Williams,	Manager.
S. G. McLean,	Pitcher.
J. B. Lyman,	Catcher.
E. S. Bishop,	First Base.
J. H. Blakeslee,	Second Base.
E. H. Moriarty,	Third Base.
T. F. Downing,	Short Stop.
L. F. Harvey,	Right Field.
F. W. Pratt,	Center Field.
I. C. Karr, G. H. Lamson,	Left Field.
H. C. Shaffer,	Substitute.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

Cadet Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers.

HENRY A. BALLOU, Instructor in Military Science and Tactics, Commandant.

T. F. Downing,	Cadet Captain.
W. W. Dimock,	Cadet First Lieutenant.
E. P. Brown,	Cadet Second Lieutenant.
F. H. Plumb,	Cadet First Sergeant.
E. T. Kuzirian,	Cadet Quartermaster Sergeant.
F. W. Pratt, J. H. Blakeslee, C. W. Fairchild, W. F. Thorpe,	Cadet Sergeants.

J. H. Vallett,	Cadet Corporals.
G. H. Lamson,	
J. B. Twing,	
G. H. Hollister,	
L. F. Harvey,	

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Arthur J. Pierpont, '95,	President.
Charles R. Green, '95,	Secretary.
A. C. Gilbert, '97,	Treasurer.

One Vice-President is elected from each class upon graduation.

ALUMNI.

1883.

Fred Birge Brown,	Lumber Dealer,	Mobile, Ala.
Charles Spencer Foster,	Buffer,	Terryville, Conn.
Henry Richard Hoisington, Jr.,	Farmer,	Coventry, Conn.
Burke Hough,	Groceryman,	Northampton, Mass.
Arthur Sherwood Hubbard,	Emp'd in Mfy.,	Glastonbury, Conn.
Andrew Keith Thompson,	Express Agent,	New Haven, Conn.

1884.

Clifford S. Barnes,	Liveryman,	Bristol, Conn.
Jerry Lincoln Fenn,	Asst. Clerk Superior Court,	Hartford, Conn.
Frank S. Hubbard,	Emp'd in Mfy.,	Winsted, Conn.
Andrew Hyde,	Vet. Surgeon,	Norwich, Conn.
Fred C. Leavens,	Farmer,	Wauregan, Conn.
Samuel Q. Porter,	Farmer,	Panora, Iowa.

1885.

Robert A. Ayer,	Lumberman,	Olympia, Wash.
Horace S. Eaton,	Farmer,	Fairfax, Vt.
Frank E. Fenner,	Merchant,	Waterbury, Conn.
Archer C. Ford,	Orchardist,	Grant's Pass, Oregon.
Royal E. Myers,	Medicine,	Baltimore, Md.
Isaac B. Wakeman,	R.E.D. & Bkr.,	149 Broadway, N. Y.

1886.

John H. Atkins,	Farmer,	Middletown, Conn.
Eugene A. Bailey,*		
Edgar S. Blair,		Address not known.
Wilbur L. Chamberlain,	Farmer,	West Brookfield, Mass

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* Died Sept. 18, 1895, at Loveland, Col.

Fred T. Coe,	Bookkeeper,	93 Camp Street, Meriden, Conn.
John H. Gardner, Jr.,	Vet. Surgeon,	Norwich, Conn.
Henry R. Hayden,	Architect,	Northampton, Mass.
Selden W. Hayes,	As't. Prin. F. Sch.,	Hartford, Conn.
Bruce Hough,	Chair Mfr.,	West Gardner, Mass.
Edgar J. Leavenworth,	Farmer,	Ansonia, Conn.
John B. Perry,	Farmer,	Clark's Fall, Conn.
Arthur L. Reed,		Address not known.
Fred A. Robinson,	Dentist,	Shanghai, China.
Ira B. Smith,	Salesman,	Pensacola, Fla.

1887.

Dexter E. Hall,	Salesman,	Box 1382, Meriden, Conn.
William J. Irwin,	Emp'd in Mfy.,	15 Oak St., Hartford, Conn.
William S. Lee,	Farmer,	Hanover, Conn.
Sidney H. Perry,	Salesman,	Danielson, Conn.
Edward F. Weed,	Supt. of R. E.,	Rowayton, Conn.
John W. Yeomans,	Emp'd in Mfy.,	Hopedale, Mass.

1888.

Willette Lincoln Alley,	Butcher,	Banksville, Conn.
Wesley Roswell Coe,	Instr. at Yale,	2 Hillhouse Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Henry Bacon Hubbard,	Bookkeeper,	21 Orman Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George Henry Knowles,	Gardener,	Ellington, Conn.
Keeney B. Loomis,	Farmer,	So. Manchester, Conn.
Harry Lincoln Quinlin,*		
Charles William Roberts,	Farmer,	Middletown, Conn.
Clarence Henry Savage,	Farmer,	Storrs, Conn.
Charles Augustus Wheeler,	Instructor,	Storrs, Conn.

1889.

Merton Chapman,	Nurse,	Groton, Conn.
Samuel Hart Deming,	Cream Gatherer,	Box 24, Farmington, Conn.
Fred Alfred McKenzie,	Emp'd in Mfy.,	Atlantic Screen Co., Hartford, Conn.

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* Died Feb. 24, 1893, at Newfield, Conn.

1890.

Ernst Hamilton Brandt,	Mfg. Rub. Wks.,	18 South St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Merrill Everett Brown,	Shipping Clerk,	68 Huntington St., New London, Conn.
Charles James Gilmore,		Address not known.
Wilbur Lionel Goodenough,	Salesman,	Winchester Ctr., Conn.
Latham Hull,	Stock Breeder,	No. Stonington, Conn.
John Hunter Lacke,	Lawyer,	177 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carlton Elbert Lane,	Grain Dealer,	481 E. Main St., Meriden, Conn.
Clarence Bronson Lane,	Asst. in Ex. Sta.,	New Brunswick, N. J.
George Neth,	Electrician,	50 Seymour St., Hartford, Conn.
Charles Backus Pomeroy, Jr.,	Farmer,	Willimantic, Conn.
Robert Garland Shepard,		Address not known.
Adolph Carl Sternberg,	Fruit Grower,	West Hartford, Conn.
Willis LeRoy Wetmore,	Farm Supt.,	Winchester, Conn.

1891.

Herbert Porch Caldwell,	Salesman,	234 Putnam St., Hartford, Conn.
Charles Vibert Chandler,	Grocery Clerk,	South Windsor, Conn.
Walter Ernest Cummings,	Hardware,	Worcester, Mass.
James Sumner Fowler,	Fruit Grower,	Florida.
John Carter Frisbie,	Farmer,	Southington, Conn.
Alfred Herbert Griswold,	Mechanic,	New Britain, Conn.
Arthur Gilbert Hall,	Salesman,	104 So. Colony St., Meriden, Conn.
Harry Grant Manchester,	Farmer,	Sta. A, Winsted, Conn.
George Henry Merwin,	Farmer,	Greenfield Hill, Conn.
Fred Rosebrooks,	Farmer,	Willimantic, Conn.
Walter Lyman Rosebrooks,	Hardware,	Worcester, Mass.
Charles Herbert Vibert,	Farmer,	Meriden, Conn.
Allen Rice Yale,	Farmer,	Meriden, Conn.

1892.

Charles George Allen,	Bookkeeper,	Turnerville, Conn.
Seth Herbert Buell,	Student,	Oberlin, Ohio.
Aaron William Fenn,	Farmer,	Plymouth, Conn.

Henry Edward French,	Salesman,	Hartford, Conn., Care Dodge & Brewer.
George Henry Hall,	Salesman,	Manchester, Conn.
Walter Holden,	Salesman,	6 Franklin St., Norwich, Conn.
Walter Francis Schultz,	Gardener,	103 Woodland St., Hartford, Conn.
Herbert Edmund Warner,	Asst.& Stu.in San.,	Battle Creek, Mich.

1893.

Ernest Treat Beard,	Farmer,	Milford, Conn.
Walter Harley Bishop,	Farmer,	North Haven, Conn.
Charles Henry Brimble,*		
Frederick William Darnstedt,	Electrician,	Willow St., Hartford, Conn.
William Bailey Dayton,	Farmer,	Plantsville, Conn.
Walter Morgan Dunivan,	Clerk,	21 Cooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles Wells Eddy,	Civil Engineer,	Simsbury, Conn.
Edward Blodgett Fitts,	Farmer,	N. Lebanon Ctr., N. Y.
William James Frey,	Bookkeeper,	Box 306, Hartford, Conn.
Martin Moore Frisbie,	Farmer,	Southington, Conn.
Harvey Clark Harrison,	Farmer,	Northford, Conn.
Martin Hibbard Parker,	Farmer,	So. Coventry, Conn.
Frank Curtis Osborne,	Merchant,	Pier 14, East River, New York City.
Homer Gurley Sperry,	Farmer,	So. Manchester, Conn.
Walter Arnold Warren,	Asst. Hort. Dept.,	Storrs, Conn.

1894.

Charles H. Brimble,*		
Hobart James Brockett,	Farmer,	Montowese, Conn.
Seth Herbert Buell,†	Student,	Oberlin, Ohio.
John Carter Frisbie,†	Farmer,	Southington, Conn.
Harvey Clark Harrison,†	Farmer,	Northford, Conn.
Martin Hibbard Parker,†	Farmer,	So. Coventry, Conn.
Louise Jane Rosebrooks,	Housekeeper,	So. Coventry, Conn.
Walter Francis Schultz,†	Gardener,	Hartford, Conn.
Anna Mabel Fitts, *neé* Snow,		E. Windsor Hill, Conn.

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* Died June, 1900, at Hartford, Conn.

† Post Graduates.

Herbert Edmund Warner,†	Student and Asst. in Sanitarium,	Battle Creek, Mich.
Nellie Louise Bingham, *neé* Wilson,		Mansfield, Conn.

1895.

Francis Ariel Bartlett,	Farmer,	Simsbury, Conn.
Martin Moore Frisbie,†	Farmer,	Southington, Conn.
Charles Robert Green,	Mailing Clerk,	161 Seymour Street, Hartford, Conn.
George Ransom Hall,	Empl'y'd in Mfg.,	Hartford, Conn., Care Veeder Mfg. Co.
Arthur Joseph Pierpont,	Farmer,	Waterbury, Conn.
Arthur Edward Shedd,	Farmer,	Preston, Conn.
William Alonzo Stocking, Jr.,	Instructor,	Storrs, Conn.
Arthur Hatch Sturdevant,	Farmer,	Bridgewater, Conn.
Albert Buckingham Tyler,	Farmer,	Bristol, Conn.

1896.

Howard Grant Barber,	Teacher,	Union, Conn.
Grace Emily Eddy, *neé* Blakeman,‡	Housekeeper,	Simsbury, Conn.
Olive Nicholson Clark,	Housekeeper,	Old Saybrook, Conn.
Albert Ernest Coles,		Rockfall, Conn.
Clayton Theron Curtis,	Farmer,	E. Glastonbury, Conn.
John Harry Evans,	Physic'n & Surg.,	New York City, N. Y.
Ethel Eugenia Freeman,	Clerk,	Chaplin, Conn.
Olcott Frederick King,	Farmer,	South Windsor, Conn.
Grace Edith Snow,	Teacher,	Jewett City, Conn.
Leroy Minor Tucker,	Farmer,	Middletown, Conn.
Ernest Henry Waite,	Landsc'pe Gard.,	East Litchfield, Conn.

1897.

Harry E. Atwood,	Farmer,	Middletown, Conn.
Robert D. Beardsley,	Clerk,	Plymouth, Conn.
Frederick N. Buell,	Business,	Detroit, Mich.
Fred F. Bushnell,	Student,	Ithaca, N. Y.
Francis Comber,	Clerk,	Elmwood, Conn.
John N. Fitts,	Farmer,	East Windsor, Conn.

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† Post Graduates.

‡ Married November 9, 1899.

Charles L. Foskett,	Farmer,	Winsted, Conn.
Erma L. Webb, *neé* Fuller,	Housekeeper,	Plymouth, Conn.
Albert C. Gilbert,	Student,	Northfield, Mass.
R. D. Gilbert,		Address not known.
Arthur O. Green,*		
Grove H. Johnson,	Lecturer,	Winch'ter Center, Conn.
Victor E. Luchinni,	Clerk,	Boston, Mass.
Harry B. Luce,	Farmer,	New Britain, Conn.
Benjamin S. Taylor,	Farmer,	So. Glastonbury, Conn.

1898.

Dennis Julian Burgess,	Stenographer,	Storrs, Conn.
Charles Sydney Chapman,	Student,	New Haven, Conn.
Charles Stoddard Francis,	Farmer,	Newington, Conn.
Harry Lucian Garrigus,	Asst. Exp. Sta.,	Storrs, Conn.
Walter Stanley Gillette,		North Haven, Conn.
Willis Nicholas Hawley.†		
Herbert Kirkpatrick,	Farm Supt.,	Plattsburg, N. Y.
Edwin Shepard Mansfield,		North Haven, Conn.
Herman Frederick Onthrup,	Student,	Middletown, Conn.
Joseph William Pincus,	Instructor,	Woodbine, N. J.
Max Schaffrath,	Student,	Amherst Agr. College.
Clinton Gold Smith,	Forestry Dept.,	Washington, D. C.
George Ernest Smith,	Surveyor,	Derby, Conn.
Norman James Webb,	Machinist,	Plymouth, Conn.

1899.

Selma Alida Carlson,	Teacher,	Mansfield, Conn.
Frank Dexter Clapp,	Fruit Culture,	Cromwell, Conn.
Roscoe Hoskins Gardner,	Florist,	Cromwell, Conn.
Irvin Edson Gilbert,	Unknown,	Deep River, Conn.
Arthur Franklin Green,	Dairyman,	Middlebury, Conn.
Ida Louise Hobby,	Housekeeper,	Mansfield, Conn.
Willard Whitaker James,	Surveyor,	North Windham, Conn.
Elsie Sophia Leach,	Unknown,	Plymouth, Conn.
Willard Ernest Mason,	Civil Engin'ring,	Mansfield, Conn.
Edward Francis Manchester,	Farmer,	Bristol, Conn.
George Harry Miner,	Student,	Cornell University, N.Y.
Willis Mills Nettleton,	Farmer,	Wash'gton Depot, Conn.

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* Died April, 1898, at Hartford, Conn.

† Died at Philadelphia, November 19, 1898. First Sergeant, Company H, Third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers.

Bertha May Garrigus, *neé* Patterson,*	Housekeeper,	Storrs, Conn.
Clarence Dwight Smith,	Farmer,	Westminster, Conn.
Benjamin Hovey Walden,	Dept. of Agr.,	Washington, D. C.
Cassius Way,	Student,	Cornell Univ., N. Y.
Elmer Clinton Welden,	Dairyman,	Storrs, Conn.
Katherine Rosetta Yale,	Housekeeper,	Meriden, Conn.

Graduates, upon changing their address, are requested to communicate with the President of the College, that the above list may be kept up to date ; and the aid of class secretaries and all others is solicited, that the list may be properly revised each year.

SUMMARY.

Total number of students graduated up to 1901, one hundred and eighty-one, of whom twenty-two are women.

Farmers, . . .	69	Mechanic, . . .	1
Manufacturers, . .	8	Salesmen, . . .	8
In trade, ...	4	Clerks, ...	5
Buffer, ...	1	Dentist, ...	1
Express Agent, . .	1	Signal Service, . .	1
Lawyers, . . .	2	Electrician, . . .	1
Vet. Surgeons, . .	3	Civil Engineers, . .	3
Medicine, . . .	1	Lecturer, . . .	1
R. E. Dealer and Broker,	1	Liveryman, . . .	1
Bookkeepers, . . .	3	Nurse, ...	1
Architects, . . .	2	Students, . . .	11
Teachers, . . .	9	Housekeepers, . .	7

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* Married to Harry Lucien Garrigus, '98, November 29, 1899.

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE—REAR VIEW

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART II.

	PAGE.
Accounts,	43, 49
Aim of the College,	15
Agriculture,	47
Alumni,	70
Alumni Association,	69
Anatomy,	37
Board of Trustees,	3
Botany,	36, 48
Buildings Needed,	15
Calendar,	8–11
Church Attendance,	19
Civics,	38
Class Officers,	64
Committees,	4, 6
Courses of Instruction,	25
Chemistry,	33, 49
College Organizations,	65
Commencement Exercises,	56
Dairying,	47
Domestic Science Course,	43
Domestic Science,	52
Dormitories,	14, 16
Economics,	39
Elective Courses,	46
Elocution,	41
English,	39
Entrance Examination Papers,	58
Entrance Requirements,	31
Ethics,	39
Expenses,	16
Extension Department,	50
Experiment Station,	7
Faculty,	5
Floriculture,	28
Forestry,	29
General Information,	12
Geology,	35

PAGE.
Government, 22
Grove Cottage, 17
History, 38
Horticulture, 28, 47
Lecture Department, 46
Literature, 40
Location, 13
Main Building, 13
Mathematics, 30, 48
Mechanic Arts, 29, 48
Military Organization, 68
Military Department, 45
Mineralogy, 35
Music, 45
Natural Science, 48
Officers of Experiment Station, 7
Ornithology, 36
Outline of Study, 51
Physics, 33
Physiology, 37
Prizes, 24
Promotion, 23
Rhetoric, 40
Roster of Students, 61
Senior Elective Course, 46
Special Examinations, 10
Special Instructions, 21
Student Labor, 17
The Connecticut Agricultural College, 12
Text-Books, 54
Veterinary Science, 37, 49
Zoology. 35

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
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